

"ABSENCE OF OCCUPATION IS NOT REST. A mind quite vacant is a mind distressed."—Casper. A sure cure for absence of occupation is today's GREAT WANT DIRECTORY

VOL. 56; NO. 240.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1904.

Have Something to Say:

say it; and stop when you're done.—Tryon Edwards.

For quick results use: POST-DISPATCH WANTS.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

VON TACACS WANTS BRIDE AND MONEY

Another American Girl Fooled by a Foreign Nobleman Into a Foolish Marriage Rescued by Her Fond Father.

ESCAPES FROM PARIS AND SAILS FOR AMERICAN HOME

Deserted Husband, Who Is Overloaded With Debts to Money Lenders, Follows and Will Learn of Divorce Suit.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch. (Copyright, 1904, by the Press Publishing Co.) VIENNA, April 16.—The supreme court of justice took up yesterday the case of a young Hungarian noble named Julius Von Tacacs, who in order to obtain the hand of an American millionaire's daughter, Charlotte Hart of Ohio, contracted enormous debts to the amount of \$100,000, representing notes aggregating \$100,000. Tacacs made Miss Hart's acquaintance at Carlsbad last year and fell deeply in love with her.

He belongs to a very good Hungarian family, and his mother's relatives, who are rich, allow him \$80 a month, because he cannot possibly live on the small salary he gets as a government official.

When Mrs. Hart's father noticed the love affair he left Carlsbad suddenly, and the daughter only had time to leave her admirer a note containing the one word, "Moscow."

Tacacs wanted to follow them and, having no money, signed bills to the amount of \$100,000, for which he obtained from a Vienna banker \$500. In Moscow he met Charlotte by stealth.

Some day Mr. Hart met him in the street, and with his wife and daughter he immediately left Moscow. Charlotte found time to send the word "Paris" to her lover.

Elopement Was Stopped by Parents. Of course he followed again, and in Paris his wooing became so very pressing that Charlotte wrote him that if he would get everything ready for a secret wedding in England she would run away and meet him there.

Tacacs' answer from London that everything was in readiness for the ceremony fell into Mrs. Hart's mother's hands, and she persuaded her husband to give up resistance and to go to Tacacs.

So the "happy pair" were married in November, and Mr. Hart gave them a check for \$100 to pay the honeymoon expenses.

Tacacs now saw his way toward paying the bill he had signed, but his bride spoiled everything. She told her young husband that her father had an insuperable distrust of European noblemen and of Hungarian noblemen especially. Would it not be nice to show him how wrong he was by bringing back that old intact when they met papa and mamma in Rome as had been arranged?

Tacacs, most anxious to please his wife, signed another bill for \$100,000 in order to get into ready money. He also bought a fine set of jewels at Vienna, for which he gave a bill of \$400.

Then the young couple left for their honeymoon. At Christmas time they met Mr. and Mrs. Hart in Rome, and then the Vienna creditors, who had lost patience, sent a deputation to Rome to speak to the rich father-in-law. He answered very coolly that he was not Tacacs and owed them nothing. Then Mr. Hart told his daughter that he and not she was right about Hungarian nobles, and his son-in-law's name must not be mentioned in his presence until the debts were paid.

Wife Joins in Signing Bills. Tacacs explained how it all happened to his wife, and she assisted the creditors to the point of signing bills to the amount of \$100,000 to replace the first bills.

When bills with the signature of both the husband and the wife were sent to Vienna, Tacacs told her father what she had done, and though he was very angry he told Tacacs to go to Vienna and see what sort of an arrangement he could make with the creditors, promising to pay what must be paid.

With the money of an able lawyer, Tacacs obtained the creditors' promise that the bills for \$100,000 should be destroyed if he would return the balance of \$100,000 with \$100,000 cash.

With this written promise Tacacs returned to Rome, but the start family had left for some unknown destination. Tacacs took infinite pains to discover them, but in vain.

THE OPERATION ON EMPEROR WILLIAM'S THROAT DESCRIBED FOR THE FIRST TIME



low her husband wherever it pleased him to take her. Mr. Hart answered that he was an American citizen and refused to comply.

The commissioner very politely answered that the law must be obeyed, that he would give Mr. Hart half an hour to make up his mind, and if he still refused, Mrs. Tacacs would be returned to her husband by force.

Tacacs, the commissioner and the lawyer went to the reading room and three detectives watched the entrance to the hotel.

At the end of the half hour the official party returned and found that the Hart family had departed by way of a lift to the back staircase and door and caught a train for Brest.

When Tacacs found this out and followed them they had already sailed for America. Tacacs gave his lawyer full power to act for him in Europe and on March 23 he sailed for America from Brest.

No news of him has been received as yet, but it is not likely that he has caught his wife.

The debt for which he was sued yesterday is the bill for \$10,000, which he gave for his wife's jewels.

Mrs. Von Tacacs alleges that she was deceived by a "spendthrift."

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch. CLEVELAND, April 16.—Charlotte Hart is the daughter of Charles Hart, president of the Hart Manufacturing Co. of this city. Up to the time of her departure for Europe, her parents she was a belle in society. Her friends here learned of her marriage some time last fall with surprise, but they were more surprised when she returned to Cleveland and three or four weeks ago, having left her husband, after a honeymoon of six weeks.

Her arrival here was followed by the filing of a petition for divorce, in which Mrs. Von Tacacs declared that she had been most cruelly deceived. In her petition she recited that she had met Von Tacacs in Vienna, that he had represented himself to be a Hungarian of noble family, with a big fortune and ample means to provide her with a life of luxury. To her sorrow she learned that these pretenses were without foundation. She said she had discovered that her husband was without notable family connection, that he was without fortune, and that he was, in fact, a spendthrift loaded with debts.

No sooner were they married, according

to her story, than Von Tacacs began calling upon her for money with which to pay his debts. He got this money by threats and coercion, and in all she gave him a mere \$10,000. That is the story of former Mrs. Hart's romance as it is known here and it was told in the divorce proceedings. Neither Mrs. Von Tacacs nor her parents will talk for publication about the case.

NUN TURNS SHOPLIFTER. Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch. (Copyright, 1904, by the Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, April 16.—Sister Camille, who for more than twenty years was a nun in the Providence convent at Sens, which was closed by the authorities under the recent laws against the religious orders, found herself at the age of 51 years, absolutely destitute in this city.

She was arrested a few days ago, accused of shoplifting, and pleaded that, as the government had taken away from her all means of support, she wanted to be arrested in order that the government might be obliged to provide for her maintenance. Her plea had the effect of causing her discharge, and generous persons will now provide for her.

to her story, than Von Tacacs began calling upon her for money with which to pay his debts. He got this money by threats and coercion, and in all she gave him a mere \$10,000. That is the story of former Mrs. Hart's romance as it is known here and it was told in the divorce proceedings. Neither Mrs. Von Tacacs nor her parents will talk for publication about the case.

ENTIRE TOWN GOES MAD Believing Satan Had Entered Body Inhabitants Flee in Panic and Riot in the Churches.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch. (Copyright, 1904, by the Press Publishing Co.) LISBON, April 16.—The whole population of Montaurio, near here, became crazy through religious excitement the other day. An old man apparently died, and while he was being placed in the coffin recovered his senses and began to cry out. The superstitious people thought Satan had come into the body of the old man and great was the panic that ensued.

All the population of the town—about a thousand in number—took refuge in the church, where the town barber addressed them and succeeded in rendering them even more excited.

At last troops had to be called from a nearby town and the bishop has ordered the closing of the churches for a long period to prevent the recurrence of similar disorders.

After a long walk in the Palace Grounds. With the Empress He Went to the Improvised Surgery, Gave Orders That He Must Be Told the Whole Truth and That the Public Must Be Immediately Informed and Then Directed the Surgeon to Proceed.

"WELL, IS IT CANCER?" HE WROTE

Took no Anesthetic, Cocaine Only Being Used to Deaden the Pain. "Sat Like a Wax Model During the Actual Operation," According to Prof. Schmidt. Only Witness Was Old Servant Who Was Also Present at the Operation on the Late Emperor Frederick. Empress Sat Alone in Adjoining Apartment.

From a Staff Correspondent of the World and Post-Dispatch. (Copyright, 1904, by the Press Publishing Co.) BERLIN, April 16.—From unimpeachable sources I have received the true story of the Kaiser's illness and details of the operation upon his throat. These details have never before been made public.

It would be idle to pretend that anxiety has been allayed as to the nature and gravity of the Kaiser's illness.

The public never felt really reassured on the point, and serious reports, which have come from the Mediterranean during the past few weeks, are being much talked about. They have been denied point-blank, as usual, by the official news agencies, but these dare not publish anything except what is given them by the authorities.

On Sunday, March 14, the Kaiser touched at Dover on his way to the Mediterranean. The members of the Dover deputation said that the Kaiser looked fine-drawn and pale, and that his voice was not clear and seemed to be weak. His majesty, they said, was generally run-down—he seemed to be badly in need of a rest.

A few days later he touched at Vigo, where he was joined by the King of Spain. The Spanish papers stated that there, too, the Kaiser's evident poor state of health excited much remark. Especially, it is stated, that he was singularly reserved, and that when he spoke at all he did so in a very low voice, so as to place the slightest possible strain on the vocal chords.

Everywhere He Appeared Weakened. The Kaiser exerted himself exceptionally at Gibraltar, but the same story came from private sources there.

The Kaiser was described as looking completely washed out, his voice was hoarse, and despite an obvious effort to keep up his spirits, he fell, at times, into fits of gloomy meditation. He gave everyone the impression of a man of strong courage and determination battling with some terrible trouble.

Before the Kaiser started on his Mediterranean health tour he made only one public appearance. He made a short speech and the official news agencies again declared that his voice was without a trace of hoarseness, and as strong as ever, but about the court there was much whispering of hoarseness, and that the fact scarcely justified this rosy statement of the Kaiser's condition.

The mere fact of the Kaiser's absence at such a time from the center of affairs is of itself a most significant circumstance. He is feverishly interested in the developments of the far eastern trouble. He is known to regard them as being big with the most momentous possibilities. Every scrap of information he could obtain was eagerly read by him, and every day special messengers arrived from St. Petersburg with private dispatches for him. In addition he was in constant correspondence with the ambassadors abroad on the same topic. Nothing short of the most imperative reasons could have induced him to do this.

Taking all the circumstances into consideration the belief prevalent here is that he has gone on this tour to gain strength for a further and more serious operation than the one he recently underwent.

The persistent rumors circulating in England and America that his majesty is really suffering from cancer in the throat may perhaps be traced to the report that Prof. Bergmann saw the Kaiser's throat before the operation and insisted on the absolute necessity of removing the entire organ.

The circumstances leading up to the operation last fall, as I have obtained them from the most competent authorities, are: About the middle of September last the Kaiser was troubled with hoarseness, and as this became worse instead of better with time, he had his throat examined. His physician at once urged the necessity of calling in a throat specialist, and Prof. Schmidt was sent for, from Frankfurt. The specialist diagnosed a growth on the left vocal cord and informed his majesty that it must be removed forthwith.

When, however, the Kaiser heard that he would have to use as his voice for a time after the operation, he said the latter would have to be postponed, as business of state imposed certain duties that must be fulfilled. He bound the two doctors to complete secrecy, as he considered it would be more politic to inform the public of the accomplished fact than to leave them to speculate on the possible gravity of his affection. None of the imperial family except the Empress was informed.

The important state business that the Kaiser referred to was the meeting with the Czar of Russia, who was then staying with his brother-in-law, the Grand Duke of Hesse, near Darmstadt.

The Kaiser was not only extremely anxious to have this meeting, but he was also desirous of obviating the conclusions that might be drawn if he pleaded the condition of his throat as a reason for not carrying it through.

The manner in which he passed the next six weeks is eloquent of his marvelous energy and his devotion to duty.

The specialist could not acutely define the nature of the growth on the vocal cord, but the family history pointed to its being malignant.

His majesty punctiliously fulfilled his long array of public duties, heard and criticized reports by his ministers daily and finally gave the Czar a brilliant military reception at Wiesbaden and returned the call two days afterward.

All this time he was burdened with the thought that probably his days were numbered, and that he was doomed to the same fate that befell his father; and yet not a single person suspected what was passing in his mind.

Masked His Trouble Cheerfully. He was cheerfulness itself while he was with the Czar and in the family circle that was assembled in the seclusion of the Grand Duke of Hesse's hunting lodge at Wolfsgarten. He chatted gayly with his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, at the station on his departure for Berlin, talked about a new chauffeur he had engaged and said good-by in English.

In the meantime, however, the growth had increased in size, and not infrequently it hung over and caught in the interstices between the vocal cords. When this happened the Kaiser was compelled to cough the polypus out of the way, and even the effort required to do this was not noticed by people round about him.

When the visit to the Czar was concluded the Kaiser consented to the operation being performed.

Preparations had been made under the seal of secrecy, and Prof. Schmidt was in the new palace at Potsdam for several days without even the servants being aware of his presence.

He occupied a room close to the private apartments of the Emperor and Empress, and his wants were attended to by an old, trusted, family man servant.

On the Saturday morning the Kaiser took a long, quiet walk in the palace grounds, accompanied only by the Empress, and, on their return, the imperial pair went straight to the little room Prof. Schmidt had temporarily arranged as a surgery.

Before the operation the Kaiser gave the strictest orders that he must be told the whole truth without any equivocation, and that the public should be immediately informed exactly how matters stood with him. The only witness during the operation was the above-mentioned favorite personal attendant of the Kaiser, who was also present when the operation was performed on the late Emperor Frederick.

A Stole Under the Instruments. The Kaiser sat in an adjoining apartment. The Kaiser preserved the utmost composure throughout the proceedings, and during the actual operation he sat, as Prof. Schmidt afterwards remarked, like a wax model.

After a local application of cocaine the operator excised the growth with a special pair of spoon-shaped scissors made to catch what they cut off.

When Prof. Schmidt had time to examine the polypus he had removed, the Kaiser wrote on a slip of paper "WELL, IS IT CANCER?" and handed it to his looking with an eager, penetrating glance into his eyes.

On Monday his majesty began again to

CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX.

EMBARRASSED OVER COUNTESS' FETE

Cabinet Women Will Not Officiate at
Booths for the Russian Red
Cross.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
WASHINGTON, April 16.—Countess Cassini, daughter of the Russian ambassador, is busy with arrangements for her lawn fete, which will be held ten days hence, and of which the Russian Red Cross Society will be the beneficiary.

Though the effort has been made to make it a purely social affair with a humane and worthy object in view, friends of Japan and right neutrals have made the most of the official character it derives from the position of the countess. There were so many regrets from persons prominent in official society who had been asked to assist that it looked for a time as if the project must fall through.

The little countess has always been very generous in lending her drawing rooms and the patronage of her name to charitable objects. Some one reminded Washington of this fact, and now the tide has turned in favor of the lawn fete.

The names of the families of American officials, however, are conspicuously lacking from among those who have part in the management of the enterprise. Miss Roosevelt, who is a great chum of the countess, will not be allowed to assist her in this undertaking, though she will spend some money at the fete in the course of the evening.

None of the cabinet women will officiate at the booths. After two changes of date the countess has fixed upon the 25th of April, on which day Secretary and Mrs. Cortelyou had already arranged for their dinner to the President and cabinet. This lets that branch of officialdom out gracefully and does away with the necessity of making explanations.

Fierce Fight
to quit

COFFEE

But easy when you have choice
well made

Postum Coffee

St. Louis Choir Singer Will Be Heard in a Donizetti Opera



In the production of "Lucia di Lammermoor" by the St. Louis School of Opera on the evening of April 23, Miss Edna Bernadine Fassett of 3232 Vernon avenue will sing the part of Lucia and will make her first attempt in a prima donna role in grand opera.

Miss Fassett is a young St. Louis singer of rare attainments, and is at present the soprano in the Delmar Boulevard Baptist Church. She has a voice of much strength and power in the upper register. She is possessed also of much dramatic ability, as has been shown in several roles in earlier works. Technicals show that she has a fine comprehension of the part of Lucia, and it is predicted that she will create a surprise in the mad scene.

Miss Fassett has been offered a good place on the professional operatic stage, but has not yet given her decision.

FAIR ESTATE SETTLED.

No Contest and the Executor Has
Been Discharged.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—Superior Judge Cook today ordered the final distribution of the estate of the late Charles L. Fair, which was appraised at \$3,000,000, to the two sisters of the deceased, Mrs. Herman Oelrichs and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt.

The sum of \$128,000 is to be held out for the purpose of meeting various claims. Attorneys fees and other claims amounting to over \$20,000, already allowed, are to be paid out of the estate. After taking testimony to prove that no child had been born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Fair, the judge decreed that they had died without issue.

No contest to the distribution of the estate was made. The executor, Herman Oelrichs, presented a final supplementary report, which was accepted and he was discharged from further liabilities.

SPEAK A LITTLE, NOW A SALESMAN

"Billy" Camp Now Sells Cigarettes to
Men Whom He Used to
Entertain.

FORTUNE LOST IN FOUR YEARS.

Tales of His Wild Extravagances Are
Still the Talk of Chicago
Clubs.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
CHICAGO, Ill., April 15.—William Carpenter Camp, formerly "Billy" Camp, club man and good fellow, who spent more than \$1,000,000 in four years, and whose wine and entertainment bill for every day averaged \$400, is back in Chicago, earning a livelihood by the sale of cigarettes to club stewards and dealers.

Today he is no longer "Billy" Camp, the "best fellow in Chicago," and his path through the city is no longer marked by a wake of golden coins. He is William Carpenter Camp, salesman, whose progress is marked by a trail of orders for the cigarettes on the sale of which he depends for a living.

He spent a princely fortune four years ago in the mad pursuit of pleasure and happiness. He found pleasure easily. Each night he bought a fresh supply, and the price he paid often reached \$1000. Happiness, however, he could not buy. Steeped in pleasure, and fawned on by countless "friends," he was still unhappy.

Now he says he is happy. It cost him \$1,000,000 to find the narrow path to happiness. He has found it in work. Now he works as hard to make money as he did four years ago to spend it and he has no time for unhappy moments.

Though fallen from his high place, William Carpenter Camp, manufacturer of fine Persian cigarettes, still frequents the places that once knew "Billy" Camp. "Good fellow," he was at the Chicago Athletic Association one afternoon, but to interview the steward, and sold him several thousand cigarettes. Four years ago an interview with the same steward would have had a different meaning.

William Carpenter Camp was at his zenith eight years ago. His father had just died and the young man was a millionaire. There was much about him to attract friends. He was bright, handsome, entertaining, liberal and no spendthrift. He was married and with his wife occupied a magnificent home in Michigan avenue.

The picture of the Billy Camp of 25 is a different one. He is a thin, pale man, and spirit. A few dollars jingled in his pocket reminded him of the millions he had flung. He was in a strange city, his wife was separated by the law, and he saw little to live for.

The William Carpenter Camp of 25 is happy, and happy because he won the love of another woman. He is content because he is prospering and has forgotten the wild days of youth. He knows the world. He is a man of affairs again, for there are no more wild days.

"How did Billy Camp spend a million in four years?" asked a man as Camp entered the athletic association.

"I don't know how he spent a million, but I can tell you he spent \$200,000, and that will give you an insight," answered the friend.

"We were playing poker. It was a stiff game and the ceiling was the limit. There was one young fellow in that game that I can tell you he spent \$200,000, and that will give you an insight," answered the friend.

"Took Good Heart Into a Poker Game."

"Well, the game was old, but the exchange had been pretty good. Except for 'Billy.' He was to the back. The cards were dealt and 'Billy' and the prospective bridegroom began betting. When cards had been drawn, 'Billy' had four aces and the other four 'I know. I saw him had his \$1000 in the pot. 'I call,' he said, and there was a little bachelor dinner."

"Billy" looked at his cards a second and he knew what the young man meant. "Our money," he said, as he showed the cards in the deck and the checks across the table. "I was just bluffing."

"That was a little bachelor dinner," he announced to some friends on duty. "Going to give a little bachelor dinner," he announced to some friends on duty. "Going to give a little bachelor dinner," he announced to some friends on duty.

"How much wine do you drink a day?" asked one of his friends.

"Get out your pencil, old fellow," answered "Billy" Camp. "Now, figure it out like this: If there were 10 'Billy' Camps there would be a wine famine every year. That was as definite as he ever was. He wouldn't tell for the good reason that he did not know."

Camp began every day with \$400. Sometimes he closed it with \$10, but never less. There was no room in his pockets for a smaller amount. And sometimes he borrowed or drew more before the day was at an end.

Two men in Chicago, menials some would call them, have homes because "Billy" Camp's prosperity continued for four years. One was a waiter at the Auditorium Annex and the other a cab driver, who would carry no other passengers.

All this while Mrs. Camp was living just as well. The home on Michigan avenue cost \$50,000 a year. It was finely furnished and there was a small army of servants. The crash came, but "Billy" Camp was far from home when it arrived. He saw it was coming and wished to face it alone. So he went to New York. He had a few hundred dollars, but that soon dwindled to a few tens, and that gave way to ones.

For the first time in his life "Billy" Camp was near want. Then his manhood asserted itself. By luck he met a manufacturer of cigarettes.

"Billy" Camp still had many clothes, and he looked prosperous. He became a salesman. He threw all his energy into the business and he is now making a good living.

After his wife obtained a divorce he met and won Edith Proctor Otis, actress, and they are happy. The young man prevailed on her to give up the stage, and save for an occasional performance the footlights. During these four years the man gave Chicago a wide berth.

"I couldn't go the pace, you know. I'll be prosperous when I go back." He came back last week. He is prosperous, but he is no longer "Billy" Camp. Part of his pride has gone. He does not hesitate to sell cigarettes to his friends, if the inducement be large.

Still, through his varied life there is one change, which neither the friends of "Billy" Camp nor of William Carpenter Camp have ever made. They have never referred to him as a "cheap man." Even his cigarettes are expensive.

Get the Spring Habit!

It is a habit so good you will make it a "fixed habit."

It is the habit of going through the system with the brush and broom of a good spring medicine—the habit of giving the system a spring cleaning.

Thousands are benefited by this spring habit every year, for it is a decided advantage to set things to rights in the system before the heat and depression of summer arrive.

The best Spring Medicine, the best brush and broom for the human system, is Hood's Sarsaparilla—this statement is confirmed by the largest volume of voluntary testimony in the world. Fifteen thousand testimonials* last year by actual count.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has accomplished vastly more than any other medicine ever made—its record of cures is not only unequaled but unapproached.

It is an honest medicine, prepared by honest men, for honest purposes. It produces the best results.

Take Hood's for your spring medicine this year, and it will make you feel and look so much better, eat and sleep so much better, and give you so much vitality and strength, you will take it next year, and every succeeding year, of your own accord.

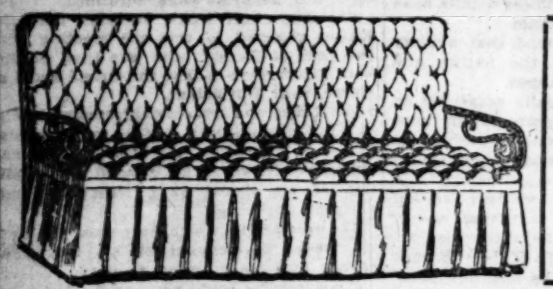
*NOTE.—Just think of it! 15,000 testimonials received in 1903—an average of 50 every business day in the year. How many people receive our daily average in a whole month? How many business houses receive it in a week? Remember, this is only our testimonial mail.

Our total mail, consisting of orders and correspondence of all kinds, is largely in excess of this. For instance, on the day this advertisement is written, March 28, 1904, we have counted our letters received, and the total is \$615. Our mail order business is growing enormously. It comes from all over the world, and includes orders for every medicine we make—Hood's Sarsaparilla, Pills, Medicated Soap, Tooth Powder, Olive Ointment, Pough Iron Pills, Dyspepsia, Hood Farm Remedies, etc.

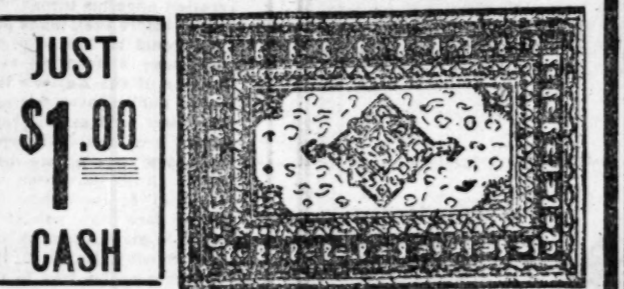
An equal confidence has never been won, an equal proof of actual cures has never been given, by any other preparation. This is sufficient to convince the whole world of the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"THERE'S ALWAYS SOMETHING DOING AT THE HOUSEHOLD."

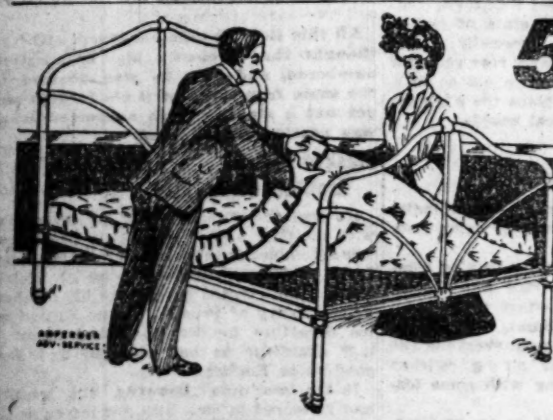
GRANDER BARGAINS THAN EVER!



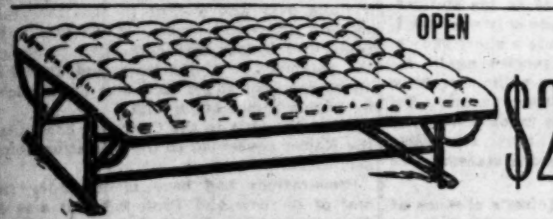
THIS IRON BED—DAVENPORT
\$1.00 CASH AND 50c A WEEK.
A new lot of these handsome Iron Davenport beds are ready for you tomorrow—and we promise you greater values than any other house in St. Louis. Made of metal throughout and fitted with National springs—worth \$12.50. Special for this week on the above easy terms for.....



ROOM—SIZE BRUSSELS RUGS
\$1.00 CASH AND 50c A WEEK.
You can't afford to miss a bargain like this! 20 Room-Size Rugs—size 9x12 feet—made of fine quality tapestry Brussels in splendid patterns, and worth fully \$13.00—that's what we're going to offer you all this week at the lowest price on record.....



50c CASH
For This Complete Bed Outfit
AND BALANCE 50c A WEEK
The outfit consists of enameled iron bed—cut—full double size—complete with mattress and woven wire spring! Worth fully \$10.00. Our price in this special sale is \$5.48, and you can pay for it on easy payments of 50c a week. The entire outfit, just as illustrated and described will be delivered to your home on payment of.....



50c CASH
STEEL FOLDING COUCH—Made of metal throughout—strongly absolutely sanitary. When draped it makes an attractive couch, as shown in the picture—and when opened it forms a large and comfortable bed. Just the thing you need. Positively worth \$6.50. This week, special at The Household.....



SPECIAL!
Famous Peerless Cooking Sets
Like cut—5 pieces—made of fireproof stone. Interior of pure salt glaze and every piece tested to white heat for 48 hours. Set consists of 7-qt. 4-qt. and 2-qt. kettle, baking pan and 3-inch pie plate. The finest utensils in the world for cereals and all kinds of food-stuffs. Entire set of 5 pieces—worth \$12.50—special at.....



REFRIGERATORS
A great line. Family size refrigerators—like for this week \$4.98 at The Household.....
SEE OUR COMBINATION THREE-ROOM OUTFITS, \$38.50 EASY TERMS.

THE HOUSEHOLD
1009 OLIVE STREET.
HEN P. MORRISON, Manager.

WE CURE MEN FOR \$12.50

DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL We Will Treat Any Single Ailment, except Rupture and Blood Poison, for \$12.50 for the Fee. In account of its frightful hideousness, specific or contagious poison in the blood is the worst of all venereal diseases. It may be either hereditary or contracted.

Once the system is tainted with it the disease may manifest itself in the form of scrofula, eczema, rheumatic pains, stiff or swollen joints, eruptions or copper-colored spots on face or body, little ulcers in the mouth or on the tongue, sore throat, swollen tonsils, falling out of the hair or eyebrows, and finally a leprosy-like decay of the flesh and bone.

Our specific treatment for this trouble, varied and modified to suit each individual case, is an unfailing cure to which a vast army of restored men today owe their sturdy health and happiness.

Every sufferer from stricture is familiar with the many annoying and distressing symptoms which accompany this disease. Our cure for Stricture acts immediately and directly upon the stricture, dissolving it completely and dislodging all diseased tissues, always allays all irritation and inflammation and relieves all obstructions. We will take pleasure in explaining the many advantages our modern, advanced treatment has over the old-time methods still employed by ordinary doctors. The weakened parts become strong, sturdy, and the joys and vigor of health are restored.

Varicocele. We cure Varicocele by our new, original method of treatment, which is free from surgery and is a safe, painless and permanent cure. Under our treatment every case of weakness and disfigurement of the parts affected is established, you are strengthened in every way and soon will possess that confidence, power and sense of well-being which accompany good health and robust vitality. We have the very quickest, safest and most reliable cure for Varicocele known to medical science. Normal circulation is re-established and perfect strength is restored.

NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNTIL CURED.
You do not pay until you are satisfied and you are restored to health. Can we say more? You may consult us free of charge and get our opinion without any cost to you. Call and let us explain our methods of treatment. We cure VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE, RUPTURE, GLEET, STRICTURE, PROSTATIC AILMENTS and ALL DISEASES OF MEN.

PRIVATE DISEASES. Newly contracted and chronic cases cured. All burning and itching, inflammation and discharges stopped in twenty-four hours; cures effected in seven days. KIDNEY, BLADDER AND PROSTATIC DISEASES. We cure all irritation, frequent desire or stoppage, pain in the constipation FREE AND INVITED. Our reputation and work is not of a mushroom growth, nor is it the experience of one man. In complicated cases the entire staff consult without extra charge, and our reliability cannot be questioned instead of one. We are incorporated and chartered by the state of Missouri, and our reliability cannot be questioned.

Write if you cannot call. All correspondence strictly confidential and all replies sent in plain envelopes. Enclose 1-cent stamp to insure reply. OFFICE HOURS—9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Evenings, 5:30 to 10 p. m. to 12 noon.
N. W. Cor. Broadway and Market,
DR. MEYERS & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Wiggle-Stick

The Genuine is Always Round
Beware of Imitations
Price 10 Cents
Special Introductory Offer
5 CENTS

at all Grocers when Coupon below is presented

Good for 5 Cents in part payment for a 10-cent Wiggle-Stick at any Grocery Store in St. Louis or suburbs.

We hereby agree to redeem this Coupon for 5 cents from any Grocer who receives it in part payment for a round Wiggle-Stick.
Telephone Kinloch 41073. THE LAUNDRY BLUE CO., 211 S. Seventh St., St. Louis.

THE LAUNDRY BLUE CO., 211 S. 7th St., ST. LOUIS

The

Medical Sensation of the Age

is the Discovery of PE-RU-NA by DR. HARTMAN

Has Marvelous Power in the Cure of Catarrhal Ailments of Women, so Tens of Thousands Proclaim.

Grateful Representative Women from Many Sections that have been Restored to Health and Usefulness by Peruna, where all other things failed.

Miss Myne Barton, 221 Washington av., Madison, Wis., writes: "I took Peruna for two months according to directions for cessation of the menses and found that it restored the natural functions of the system which had ceased on account of getting my feet wet and catching cold and which caused intense pains. It also toned up my system and made me feel much better and stronger, so that I feel in duty bound to say a good word for it. I shall cheerfully recommend it to my friends and am sure that they will all be pleased with the results, if it helps them as it did me."—Miss Myne Barton.

Dr. Hartman Was the First Doctor to Proclaim That Most Women's Diseases Were of Catarrhal Character. Now This is Recognized by the Medical Profession the World Over.

Mrs. J. T. La Barre, 451 S. Saline street, Syracuse, N. Y., writes:

"Last winter I was completely prostrated from neglecting a cold. Was unable to eat or sleep. Rheumatism, followed by la grippe, left me nearly helpless. The doctor prescribed for me, but I did not seem to gain strength, so he advised me to go away and try a change of climate. I could afford neither the time nor the money and so decided to try Peruna for a change, as I had heard it spoken of very highly. I am pleased to say that a complete change for the better set in almost as soon as I began using it. Gradually my pains lessened, my strength increased and within three weeks I was fully restored."—Mrs. J. T. La Barre.



MRS. J. T. LABARRE
451 S. Saline, Syracuse, N.Y.



MISS MYNE BARTON,
221 West Ave., Madison, Wis.



MISS JOSIE SCHAEZEL
R.R. No. 1, Appleton, Wis.

MRS. CHAS. STEINECKE,
Stoughton,
Wis.



MISS ELLA M. MILLER
1409 F St., N.E., Washington, D.C.



MISS KATHRYN ALLEN,
3748 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. Charles Steinecke, of Stoughton, Wis., a Popular Young Society Matron.

Mrs. Chas. Steinecke, Stoughton, Wis., writes:

"My experience with Peruna has been most pleasing. By carelessly leaving a heated ball room I got thoroughly chilled and caught a heavy cold which settled on my lungs. I wore a protector and took many remedies for cold without success. With my other troubles I had catarrh of the head. Peruna was recommended to me, and I bought a bottle and soon began to improve, and kept on taking it and it cured me from all my troubles. I am pleased to testify to its merits."—Mrs. Charles Steinecke.

A Great Manufactory.

The plant of the Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company is the largest proprietary medicine manufactory in the world. Its buildings are of the most modern and expensive kind, including within them pharmaceutical apparatus equal to any establishment of the kind in the world. Much of the chemical paraphernalia has been made expressly for the manufacture of Peruna and represents many of the latest inventions.

The plant covers a large area in the thriving city of Columbus, and many of the buildings, in the point of architecture and material, are the finest structures in the state of Ohio. No expense or pains have been spared to make Peruna one of the most scientific and pharmaceutical products the world has ever known.

The rapid growth of the Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company is as phenomenal in the business world as the universal popularity of their famous remedy, Peruna. A visit to its busy laboratories, bottling and shipping rooms constitutes one of the sights of the city. Hundreds of visitors are conducted through the establishment every month, where everything concerning the manufacture of Peruna can be comprehended by the non-professional visitor is fully explained.

Although Peruna is a proprietary medicine, the details of its compounding are no secret, and nothing gives Dr. Hartman greater pleasure than to show the many friends of Peruna all of the essential processes by which Peruna is made.

A Doctor's Prescription.

Before Peruna was manufactured as a proprietary medicine, it had been prescribed by Dr. Hartman for many years.

The doctor used to practice medicine and was probably one of the largest practitioners in the state where he belonged. Every day he found himself writing his favorite prescription for catarrh and all catarrhal ailments. With very little change this prescription was used year after year. So frequently did he have occasion to write the formula for Peruna that he could do it in the dark with his eyes shut. People would take the prescription to the drug store, where they would procure the medicine. Unfortunately, one druggist would put up the prescription a little differently than another druggist. The color would not be the same, or possibly the taste would be a little different. One druggist would fix Peruna so that there would be a little sediment in it, while another would compound it in a way to maintain it perfectly clear.

For years Dr. Hartman used Peruna in his private practice as a regular prescription, and had no thought of manufacturing and advertising it as a proprietary medicine.

Forty Thousand Patients.

Dr. Hartman estimates that he must have prescribed Peruna for over forty thousand patients before it was advertised as a proprietary medicine. In fact, circumstances forced Dr. Hartman to manufacture the remedy himself in order to insure a standard of purity and a uniform appearance.

Peruna needed no advertising in the section where the doctor practiced medicine. Already thousands of people know of its good qualities. This is exactly what has happened in every other locality where Peruna has been used.

It is not like so many other remedies that pass away as soon as the first few bottles are used. The longer Peruna is used in any community, the more popular it becomes.

Peruna Actually Cures.

The reason why Peruna has become a standard catarrh remedy the world over

is simply because it cures catarrh. There is no other possible explanation of it. It is simply idle talk for any one to pretend that advertising can create a popularity for a medicine equal to that of Peruna.

If Peruna did not cure catarrh, people would soon find it out. Perhaps a well-worded advertisement might sell a bottle of Peruna, even though Peruna were no good. But, after a person has bought one bottle of a useless medicine, no advertisement can induce him to buy the second bottle. If, on the other hand, he finds the medicine to be what it is recommended, then he requires no further argument or inducement.

This exactly explains why Peruna has become so popular. It cures catarrh. This is an amply sufficient reason why it should become popular. Catarrh is almost universal. Catarrh is difficult to cure. The doctors do not care to treat cases of catarrh at all. It therefore follows that when a remedy is devised that can be used by any one in the home at a moderate cost, such a remedy should inevitably become popular.

Peruna Contains No Narcotics.

There are a great many catarrh cures in the world. The most of them are local applications. Few of them are to be used internally. Unfortunately, a large number of these catarrh remedies, especially the ones prescribed by the doctors, contain narcotics of some sort. Cocaine, opium, whiskey and other narcotics are used. These remedies give temporary relief. The patient thinks he is better right away. In a few weeks, however, he discovers his mistake. Not only is his catarrh no better, but he has acquired the habit of using some narcotic. This happens in a multitude of cases. Such remedies cannot succeed. People find them out very quickly.

One reason why Pe-ru-na has found permanent use in so many homes is that it contains no narcotic of any kind. Peruna is perfectly harmless. It can be used any length of time without acquiring a drug habit. Peruna does not produce temporary results. It is permanent in its effect.

It has no bad effect upon the system and gradually eliminates catarrh by removing the cause of catarrh. There are a multitude of homes where Peruna has been used off and on for 20 years. Such a thing could not be possible if Peruna contained any drugs of a narcotic nature.

Popular for Twenty-Five Years.

Peruna has been before the public as a catarrh cure for about twenty-five years. Previous to that time it was the private prescription of Dr. Hartman. For twenty-five years Peruna has stood the test of every opposition.

Made in large quantities to supply the immense demand for it, it requires the utmost vigilance to maintain the purity and excellence of every single bottle. Sent as it is to the cold, wintry climate of the North, or the hot, torrid climate of the South, Peruna must be so prepared that neither cold nor heat can change its composition or alter its appearance. North, south, east and west, carloads of Peruna are being rapidly conveyed to their destination by hundreds of railroads.

Not a single bottle of this vast amount contains a speck of impurity or the slightest difference in composition. The contents of every bottle are exactly alike. All these difficulties have been overcome and Peruna is furnished to over two million of homes, each bottle is spotless purity and pharmaceutical integrity.

No medicine that the world has ever produced has received the unqualified endorsement of so many prominent people as Peruna. All classes praise Peruna. People of national prominence, who are busy with professional and official affairs, do not usually take time to write letters of commendation. But Peruna arouses such enthusiastic approval as to break down all precedents in this particular.

It is no wonder when one stops to think of it. Catarrh is an insidious disease. While it does not often make one actually

Miss Schaezel's Condition Was Serious.

Peruna Cured Her

Miss Josie Schaezel, R. R. No. 1, Appleton, Wis., writes:

"I contracted a severe cold which settled on my lungs in very short order, and it was not long until it developed into a serious case of catarrh. Every morning I would raise a lot of phlegm, which was very disagreeable. My digestion was poor and my lungs sore. After a few days of Peruna, I began to mend, and felt that if I kept on taking it, it would not be long until I would be well. I was right for in four weeks I was well again. I think Peruna is a grand medicine, and wish to add my testimony to the many others you have."—Miss Josie Schaezel.

Miss Ella M. Miller, one of Washington's society girls writes from 1409 F street, N. E., Washington, D. C., as follows:

"With pleasure I recommend your medicine for catarrh of the head. Having taken several bottles, I find myself entirely cured. I cannot praise Peruna too highly."—Ella M. Miller.

sick shed, it is a very annoying ailment.

It hangs on, year after year. It yields neither winter nor summer. It becomes a drag and a drain from the vitality, a disfigurement as well as an annoyance. To be rid of such a disease after repeated failure to cure it, is sure to awaken feelings of unreasoned gratitude. No ordinary inducement would have secured the consent of senators, governors, congressmen, judges, bishops, prominent physicians and clergymen of all creeds. Nothing but cure could avail to procure such testimonials.

Miss Kathryn Allen, 3748 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo., writes:

"I am pleased to add my endorsement to the many you must have for your valuable remedy, for most every one whom I speak to has either taken Peruna or is satisfied that it is a splendid medicine. I took it for two months to help regain my strength after a serious illness and it certainly was a great aid. It was both food and medicine to me and in a short time I was out of bed and gained in strength and flesh daily. It certainly proved itself a friend and helper in my case, and I believe that it will do the same for all in need of a tonic."—Kathryn Allen.

REMARKABLE HUMAN FREAK.
One Head, Double Brain, Four Arms
and Four Legs.
Special to the Post-Dispatch.
ETNA, N. J., April 18.—One of the most remarkable human monstrosities ever known came into the world here and lived three hours.

The neck of the child was in reality a

for. Likewise, the attending physician will exhibit the body at the next meeting of the Ferns County Medical Society. The mother is an Italian, and has had seven perfectly formed and healthy children.

Marconi Wireless

There cannot be any doubt in your mind but that the Marconi Wireless Telegraph System is an established success. Almost every business man who is obliged to cross the ocean must and *can* use this system in order to keep in touch with his business interests or family affairs.

Many of the steamships which are equipped with the Marconi apparatus publish papers of interest to those aboard ships, giving them the latest important news transpiring on both sides of the Atlantic, and as Mr. Carnegie states, there is no way to evade being reached, even while in mid-ocean. The company's revenues from actual commercial traffic during 1903 increased 700 per cent over 1902. Don't you think it would be advisable from a financial standpoint for you to become a partner in such a great enterprise; one that is growing so fast that we could not even make an attempt to tell you the different ways it is of service to the public today? It has the general indorse-

ment of the press and of prominent men throughout the world.

When you think that you can walk into any Western Union or Postal Telegraph office in the United States or Canada today and secure a message direct through any of the six above mentioned stations, you are overlooking the fact that ocean-going vessels that are equipped with the system, it is most certainly apparent to you that this company is making great progress in that it is only a matter of time before when you will not have an opportunity of buying stock in this company at any price.

If you would for one moment compare its possibilities with those of the Western Union or the telegraph you will see that it has a greater field than either. There is no cost of putting up poles and stringing wires or pulling out cables. It is simply a matter of installing the system; but simply necessary to purchase a small piece of property and erect a station at a nominal cost.

It is a fact that the Western Union is doing as much business as a great Atlantic cable that costs \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 to lay, and cable that is not used for more than 10% of its capacity. It costs \$750,000 for Marconi Company less than \$100,000 for the Western Union.

Did you now that over 100 seamen ships and ocean-going vessels are now equipped with the Mergal system? Did you know that this is a successful operation in America; that the *New York Herald*, the *London Times* and *Lloyd's Morning Post* are all equipped with the Mergal system; that the *Lloyd's Company*, the largest agency of its kind in the world, has made a contract to use this system exclusively for five years?

In conclusion, we wish to inform you that you have but a very little time to consider whether or not you wish to subscribe. The offer is extended to you now for but a limited time only and it is best that you send your subscription in at once. If you do not, you will later on, if you are at present a stockholder increase your subscription at once, and do not delay; and if you are not, and have not made up your mind, you will have to do so later on.

Remember that those who purchase stock in the English Marconi Company have seen it advance 240 per cent. The American Company offers you a still greater opportunity. Let us hear from you as soon as possible in order that you may take advantage of present opportunity.

Applications will be accepted in amounts of not less than \$100 and not over \$1000. Don't delay. Send your remittances today.

F. P. Ward & Co.
Century Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
Correspondents, Munroe & Munroe, N. Y.

guaranteed, but the investment it offers is doubly secured, and rendered absolutely safe by FINANCIAL INSURANCE. GUARANTEED Certificates of Deposit (value \$100 upwards), issued which can be cashed ON DEMAND at any bank; they earn A REGULAR WEEKLY INCOME, and possess other interesting advantages of importance to conservative investors desiring A REGULAR INCOME, combined with PERFECT SECURITY and IMMEDIATE REALIZATION of investment in any form. THE INVESTMENT OF YOUR MONEY ON SPECULATION on its own account, and its loss, besides being EXTREMELY PROFITABLE, entirely does away with the risks usually attending investments offering high dividends. THE INVESTMENT OF YOUR MONEY IN WHICH TO GAIN THE maximum of profits. Endorsed by bankers and business and professional men of the highest standing. Put particulars mailed free. F. A. CHURCH & CO., 307 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.

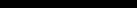
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Real participation in world's grain markets. Our
afternoon letter does a with the situation from
a professional standpoint and gives the outside
trader an insight to market operations and an im-
portantly to follow the movements, 137 to today.

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Leading mining and financial paper, giving all the news from all the mining districts and containing latest and most reliable information on all mining and all industries, principal companies, markets, etc. Every investor should have it. We will send it free for six months upon request.

100



MANY RENTERS ARE NOW PURCHASING SMALL HOMES

GASLIGHT CO. IN BIG REALTY DEAL

Mercantile Trust Co. Brings About Big Transactions in Behalf of Laclede Corporation.

RENTERS ARE BUYING HOMES

Residences Valued From \$3800 to \$8000 Are in Market on Installments.

The Laclede Gas Light Co. has purchased through the Mercantile Trust Co. the property of Mary F. Conkling, represented by Fisher & Co., at Broadway and Meramec street, for \$18,000.

The property has a frontage of 33 feet on Broadway by a depth of nearly 600 feet back to the tracks of the Iron Mountain railroad.

This adjoins the large tract at Broadway and Gasconade, which the Mercantile Trust Co. sold to the same gas company about a year ago, on which a gas receiver is now located and which gives the company a tract of several acres extending from Broadway eastward to the river.

Mr. E. G. Cowdry, general manager, stated that the property was purchased for an additional gas receiver and for use as storage yards and other purposes, and that the purchase is in line with his policy of extending and improving the service in St. Louis.

By this purchase he is not only preparing for the immediate present, but also is securing sufficient ground for a district plant to meet the requirement of the business when St. Louis is a city of a million inhabitants, which he expects it to be in a very few years.

Lorenso B. Anderson, vice-president of the Mercantile Trust Co., closed the deal for the gas company.

Abnormally high rentals prevailing throughout the city have forced the hand of renters, and the market is filled with buyers of houses and flats ranging in price from \$3800 to \$8000, purchasable on the installment plan, with a small first cash payment.

The movement in this grade of property, coupled with an active demand for home sites, was the predominating feature of the week in realty circles.

It is an easy matter, according to realty dealers, to sell a house or flat provided the purchaser can be convinced that prices have not advanced in proportion with rentals.

A comparison of old and new price-currents refutes this prevailing impression and many sales, which otherwise would be rejected, are being made.

The most difficult problem to deal with in effecting sales of houses is the delivery of the property. Renters have no place to remove, and retain possession upon the slightest pretext or technicality.

In many instances owners of unimproved property are disposing of their holdings below the market price, thinking to escape the assessment of 1934, which promises to run the gamut of taxation in view of the many proposed improvements.

Purchasers of vacant property, as a rule, have building plans and are buying now in anticipation of higher prices after the Fair, when building sites, it is predicted, will be at a premium.

The auction sale, by which all the real estate of the St. Louis Transit Co. is necessary to the operation of the street car system, will be sold, will begin tomorrow at 1 p. m., and will continue daily until April 23 inclusive.

The property is located in central, west, and north St. Louis, and embraces some of the most valuable holdings in the city, consisting of car sheds, business buildings, factory sites and residence lots. Most of the property is advantageously located, and offers excellent prospects, the sale offering exceptional opportunities to investors and speculators, as well as to manufacturers and builders.

Special Sales

To Close Tracts.

This is one of the most extensive realty auctions ever held in St. Louis, and its outcome is being watched with much interest on the part of the realty interests of the city.

The Mercantile Trust Co., under whose supervision the big auction will be held, announces that the sales will be made on the dates and at the hours advertised, regardless of the weather.

The special sale of lots at Page Boulevard Heights yesterday afternoon by the city limits, combining all the advantages of the previous Saturday at Chouteau place. Two hundred and twenty-seven out of 32 lots were sold at 100 to 150 feet, upwards, \$15,537.50.

Mr. A. W. Byrre, subdivision manager of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., stated last night that the sale would be continued, the tract is entirely out of the market.

Page Avenue Heights is just outside the city limits, combining all the advantages of the city with the pleasures of the country.

The next sale by the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. will be at Overland Park next Saturday.

The demand for lots in Roosevelt Place, which is being marketed by the Lincoln Trust Co., continues unabated, and the indications are that it will be a matter of only a few days when the tract will have been entirely disposed of.

Roosevelt Place, which is admirably located on Goodfellow avenue, just south of the city limits, was thrown open to the investing public last Monday, and out of the original offering of 88 lots, only 22 remained unsold.

Commencing today Louis A. Rosso will hold special sales daily at his Germantown Avenue Subdivision, between Florissant and Farney avenues, until the tract has been entirely sold.

The improvements are being remodeled and altered for business purposes, with a large hall on the top floor.

The property, formerly owned by the United Hebrew congregation, is being sold by the United Hebrew congregation, but if you will supply me with a 50c bottle fee, I will take it as directed.

Site for New Jewish Church.

McNair, Harris & Jones Realty Co. during the week sold an undivided one-half interest in the southeast corner of Twenty-first and Olive streets, having a frontage of 72.3 feet on Olive street by a depth of 100 feet to alley to J. C. Crowder, who already owned an undivided one-half interest in the property.

The sale was made on a basis of \$60,000 for the entire property.

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McNair, Harris & Jones Realty Co. during the week sold an undivided one-half interest in the southeast corner of Twenty-first and Olive streets, having a frontage of 72.3 feet on Olive street by a depth of 100 feet to alley to J. C. Crowder, who already owned an undivided one-half interest in the property.

The sale was made on a basis of \$60,000 for the entire property.

The improvements are being remodeled and altered for business purposes, with a large hall on the top floor.

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PERSONAL FIRE PARK BOND OFFERED

Second Mortgage on Exposition Gate Receipts for \$550,000 Not Approved by the Council and It Was Returned.

WILL BE REFERRED TO THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

The second mortgage on the Exposition gate receipts submitted by the World Fair directors to Mayor Wells, instead of a bond for \$550,000, for the restoration of Forest Park after the Fair, was not approved by the Council Friday night. Instead the document was returned to the mayor with the request that he send it back to the new session of the assembly, which begins next week. It has been understood that a personal bond signed by the directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. had been agreed upon, and would be approved when presented to the Municipal Assembly. Instead of a bond, however, the instrument offered as security that the park would be restored is a second mortgage on the gate receipts. It was reported about the City Hall Saturday morning that some of the members of the Council were not eager to pass finally on the matter Friday night, for the reason that they did not consider the mortgage a fulfillment of the ordinance provisions. The ordinance under which the Exposition company secured the use of Forest Park provided that it should give a bond of \$500,000 and an additional bond in whatever sum the board of public improvements demanded. The board demanded \$550,000 additional, in March, 1903.

FOLK CARRIES SIX COUNTIES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

speeches in the county and Vandiver five. Every precinct spoken to by them sent folk delegations to conventions. Out of 31 voting precincts Reed only carried 6 1/2 of the smaller.

PRIMARY FOR BOONE COUNTY. ALL CANDIDATES ON TICKET.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. STURGEON, Mo., April 16.—The executive committee of the Boone County Democratic central committee today ordered the names of all candidates for governor and attorney-general placed on the ticket to be voted by the voters at the school district primary in Boone County on Saturday, April 23, 1904. The necessary money to bear the expenses of this election has been raised by volunteer subscription by the Democrats of Boone County, so that none of the candidates will be asked to contribute a dollar. So far as the race for governor is concerned, this will be an indication, as in no other county in the state, where a primary has been held, have the names of all candidates for governor been placed on the ticket. Conservative Democrats concede Boone County to Folk by three to one.

NOT A VOTE AGAINST FOLK AT DOUGLAS MASS MEETING.

AYA, Mo., April 16.—The Democrats of Douglas County held a general mass meeting at 1 o'clock today and without a dissenting vote, instructed for Joseph W. Folk for governor. The delegates are C. H. Burdett and M. C. Reynolds. The alternatives are Henry Klinefelter and J. H. Upchurch. The delegates are instructed to vote for Folk first, last and all the time. There are no instructions given for other state candidates.

EASY VICTORY FOR FOLK IN RIPLEY COUNTY PRIMARY.

DONIPHAN, Mo., April 16.—Five townships, including Doniphan City, gave Folk 621, Reed 52, Hawes 12 and Gantt 1. Returns received to date indicate that Cook, Archard and White have carried the county vote is close between Folk and Reed, and between Governor and Attorney-General. Folk's lead will increase as remote townships come in.

FOLK WINS IN NODAWAY BY OVERWHELMING MAJORITY

Special to the Post-Dispatch. MARYVILLE, Mo., April 16.—The weather was fine today. Voting at the Democratic primaries was rather light. The complete returns gave Folk 1423, Reed, 180, Hawes, 3 and Gantt, 1. Folk Township, which includes Maryville, gave Folk 290, Reed 22, Gantt 1, Hawes none, Todd 43, Hubert 2, Fowler none.

GREEN COUNTY COMMITTEE REFUSES TO ORDER PRIMARY.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., April 16.—The county committee today refused to call a primary election, as the two factions did not agree on terms. The Folk men demanded that all candidates for state offices be placed on the ticket without charge, and that whoever carried the county for governor his friends on the committee should name the delegates. These terms were rejected, and then both sides voted down the primary, and the delegates will be selected by convention, according to the original plan.

Randolph County Primary.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. MODERLY, Mo., April 16.—The Democratic county primary broke off today. Lamotte, for prosecuting attorney; I. C. Grimes, for collector; F. K. Collins, sheriff; N. A. Natlock, for surveyor; W. J. Moffatt, treasurer; H. F. Holman, public administrator; J. E. L. Clark, coronator; J. J. Huston, judge county court, eastern district, had and were returned. It seems now an assured fact that W. T. Heathman, mayor of Huntsville, has won out easily for representative over R. W. Cresson, present incumbent.

Warren County Convention.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. WARRENTON, Mo., April 16.—The Democratic county convention was held here today to select delegates to the various state conventions. Following are the delegates elected: Shap Wright, to the state convention at St. Joseph; Dr. E. A. Flinn, to the state convention at Joplin; W. E. Bryan, to the state convention at Jefferson City; George Middleton, to the state convention at St. Louis; F. E. Schwenker, to the state convention at St. Charles. The delegates to judicial convention was instructed for E. H. Woolfolk of Lincoln County for circuit judge; Hutchinson and Dr. A. W. Graham were named for congressional committees for Warren County to be elected at primary May 1. The county has already instructed for Paul.

\$458,510,340 IS 1904 ASSESSMENT

This Represents an Increase of About Twelve and a Half Millions Over 1903 and Is the Largest in the History of St. Louis.

TOTAL ASSESSMENT FOR 1904	
Real Estate.....	\$343,625,760
Personal.....	84,884,580
Grand Total for 1904.....	\$428,510,340
Grand Total for 1903.....	415,824,520
Increase for 1904.....	\$12,685,820
Total Assessment of Banks and Trust Companies, Real Estate and Personal for 1904.....	
Total Assessment Banks and Trust Companies for 1903.....	45,639,540
Increase for 1904.....	\$5,587,720
Total Assessment of Franchises (not including Railroads, etc.) for 1904.....	
Total Assessment for Franchises for 1903.....	\$10,654,000
Increase for 1904.....	\$425,000

The St. Louis board of equalization adjourned sine die yesterday, having been in daily session for the past four weeks. The board was composed of the following members: Assessor John J. O'Brien, president; William A. Girardin, August H. Frederick, A. H. Schelle and E. T. Farish. The assessment on real estate and personal property is the largest in the history of the city, exceeding that of last year, the largest up to that time, by \$12,685,820. The increase on real estate is an indication of the natural growth of the city, as the assessment made in the past few years was changed but little. The assessment of steam railroad, street railways, bridge companies and telegraph companies is not included in the figures shown, as those corporations are assessed by the state board of equalization and not by the local body. This assessment by the state board for last year on this property was \$28,040,042. It is very likely that the assessment for this year will be in excess of that amount. Adding an assessment by the state board of \$3,000,000 to that made by the local board will show the assessment of all property, real and personal, for this year, in the city of St. Louis to be at least \$458,510,340. The rates of taxation for city purposes, and also for school purposes, have not yet been determined. The city tax will be fixed by the municipal assembly in May, and the school rate will be fixed by the Board of Education about the same time. The rate for state purposes has already been fixed by the legislature at 17 cents on the \$100 valuation. This rate last year was 15 cents. The principal increases on real estate were at the Fifth, Ninth and Tenth assessment districts. The Fifth district is the business section of the city, from Clark avenue to Lucas avenue and from the river to Sarah street. The increase in this district amounts to \$1,525,700. The Ninth district is in the northern part of the city, from Sarah street west to the city limits and from Finney avenue north to the Natural Bridge road. The increase in this district is \$1,027,570. The Tenth district comprises the best residence district of the city and extends from Sarah street west to the city limits and from Tower Grove Park north to Finney avenue. The increase on real estate in this district is \$1,030,000. The board took up the matter of as-

PARKER WANTS LEADING ISSUE TERSELY STATED

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE. and intend to attract as much attention as possible. One of their purposes is to organize a Hearst parade on Monday, march up State street to the convention hall and get inside, if possible. In view of the fact that not a single Hearst delegate has been regularly elected from any district in the state, the party managers are determined that the hall shall not be picked with Hearst supporters. It is the intention of Hearst's friends to bring here contesting delegates from seventeen districts up the state, claiming the seats of fifty-one regularly chosen delegates instructed for Parker. All these contestants will be referred to the committee on credentials, whose membership will be friendly to Parker because an overwhelming majority of the delegates will come here instructed for him. Therefore, acting both on their personal desire and in the absence of any legitimate ground for contest, the committee will decide every contest in favor of the regular delegates.

DICKINSON, APOLOGIZES TO PARKER FOR HIS INTERVIEW

Special to the Post-Dispatch. DETROIT, Mich., April 16.—Don M. Dickinson has sent to Judge Alton B. Parker a telegram withdrawing his published interview of yesterday. It was written immediately upon receipt of a telegram from Frank Campbell, chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New York. The telegram follows: "Detroit, April 16, 1904.—Mr. Chief Judge Parker, Albany, N. Y.: I beg to withdraw my published statement that you participated in the political campaign of 1888, as I am advised that you were then a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, elected in 1888 by a unanimous vote. My apology is not needed, but I tender it with the utmost sincerity for making the statement, and by it I wish as well to correct any one who has in any degree been influenced by it to change his and the universal respect in which you have been and are held in the minds of all your countrymen, including myself. The statement was made in innocent ignorance as to the date, and I think now, probably, as to that also, I had the earliest opportunity after the publication, without the suggestion of anyone, corrected the published interview of yesterday afternoon by stating in the Free Press of this morning that I had used no words of abuse or vituperation or disrespect in the interview, and, furthermore, stated the truth that the publication would not be permitted if any such language was used, and the interviewer who, from his connections, I had reason to trust gave me this assurance. "DON M. DICKINSON."

Virtually a Recipe.

To make furniture that has grown a little shabby appear new, all that is necessary is to clean it and apply a coat of Occidental Varnish Stain. This is made to match natural wood and dries with a beautiful luster. All the popular shades. PLATT & THORNBURG PAINT CO., 629 Franklin Avenue.

Chapter ST. LOUIS CHEAPEST STORE

Bigger savings and more of them than ever before will be offered here Monday. Do not miss this chance for rare bargains.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR FOR MONDAY.

Women's fine plain and fancy Lisle Hose—a very large assortment to choose from—regular 35c and 50c values—**16c** Monday.

19c for Women's Fine Imported Lisle Thread Lace Hose, in all the latest shades—worth 35c to 50c.

23c for Women's Fine Imported Lises, these are odds and ends of some of former lines and well worth 50c and 75c.

14c for Women's Ribbed, Low Neck and Sleeve Cotton Ribbed Vests—sold regularly for 19c and 25c.

16c for Women's Fine Egyptian Cotton Ribbed Pants, lace trimmed and wide bands; this is the kind you pay 25c for ordinarily.

MONDAY SPECIAL—We will sell Ladies' beautiful Cloth or Silk Cape; regular price \$5.00—Monday, only **\$2.98**.

The Greatest White-Waist Bargain Ever offered. They sell in quantities instead of one to a customer; a waist equal to any \$2.00 waist in St. Louis; front trimmed with lace or embroidery insertion, large sleeves—Monday **98c**.

SALE OF LADIES' SPRING OUTERGARMENTS

Shirt-Waist Suits. Women's Swell Shirt-Waist Suits, made of taffeta silk, beautiful novelty stripe and check waist; made in the new broad skirt style; made in the newest full-flare style; a magnificent costume—Monday **\$14.98**.

Spring Coats. We are showing an immense stock of Spring Coats in every desirable style and in all the new shades of tan covert, in all sizes; also a complete line of Silk and Broadcloth Coats at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$4.50—Monday we will offer as a leader our regular \$5.00 loose silk coat for **\$2.98**.

CAPESES. MONDAY SPECIAL—We will sell Ladies' beautiful Cloth or Silk Cape; regular price \$5.00—Monday, only **\$2.98**.

The Greatest White-Waist Bargain Ever offered. They sell in quantities instead of one to a customer; a waist equal to any \$2.00 waist in St. Louis; front trimmed with lace or embroidery insertion, large sleeves—Monday **98c**.

BASEMENT BARGAINS.

SHEETS. 50c Bleached Bed Sheets, full size, **38c**. BED SPREADS—55c white hemmed Crochet Bed Spreads, raised Marseilles pattern, good quality; from 8 to 16 o'clock, **69c**. MUSLIN—10c Bleached Muslin, yard wide, will sell Monday for **6c**. SHEETING—25c Unbleached Sheet, 2 1/2 yd. will sell Monday for **17c**. CALICO—Large assortment of dark Calico, in different patterns, worth 5c a yard; Monday, in quantities, **3c**. LAWNS—100 yards of fine Printed Lawns, all new, worth up to 25c a yard; Monday for **2c**. Remnants of Light Shirting Percale, 36 inches wide, will sell Monday for **5c**. BLANKETS—10-4 heavy fleeced Cotton Blankets, each, worth \$1.75 a pair—Monday, a pair, **39c**. SHODDY WOOL BLANKETS, worth \$1.25—Monday sale, **50c**.

Unparalleled Sale of Japanese Mattings.

Monday we will place on sale our complete line of high-grade Linen Warp Japanese Mattings; fully one hundred and thirty-five separate and distinct patterns to select from. We can safely say without exaggerating that we show a larger and better selected line of this class of goods than all other stores combined. Furthermore, we can supply you with whatever quantity you may wish from one roll to fifty of a pattern; no remnants or left-over patterns from last season, but, on the contrary, as special inducements, tomorrow we will place on sale all 40c, 60c, 80c, 90c and 100c Mattings at your choice—Monday, a yard, **19c**. MATTING RUGS—18x36; worth 25c—Monday, **10c**. DRAPERY SWISSES—Worth 20c a yard—Monday, a yard, **10c**. CHINA MATTINGS—Worth 30c a yard—Monday, a yard, **15c**. FLOOR OIL CLOTH—Extra grade; worth 45c a yard—Monday, a yard, **29c**. BRUSSELS RUGS—12x18; worth \$1.50—Monday, **78c**. WILTON VELVET RUGS—12x18; worth \$2.50—Monday, **\$19.50**. ROPE PORTIERES—Long double doors; worth \$1.49—Monday, a pair, **\$1.49**. INGRAIN CARPET—Yard wide; worth 40c—Monday, a yard, **25c**. LACE CURTAINS—3 1/2 yards long; worth \$2.25 a pair—Monday, a pair, **\$1.25**. BRASS EXTENSION CURTAIN RODS—Worth 50c—Monday, **3c**.

As a Rule

A man or boy who comes here for a Suit of Clothes or an Overcoat as a rule is able to put it on and wear it at once.

Sometimes we have to make some slight alteration.

In either case he is saved the custom tailor's two weeks' delay, and besides that he knows just what he is getting.

Suits . . . \$10 to \$35
Overcoats . . \$10 to \$30

Browning, King & Co.

Young's Selected Flowering Bulbs

That Can Be Planted Now.

EVERBLOOMING TUBEROSE BULBS, 50c per doz.; \$3.00 per 100. EXCELSIOR PEARL TUBEROSE BULBS—50c per doz.; \$2.50 per 100. DOUBLE FLOWERING TUBEROSE BULBS—50c per doz.; \$2.50 per 100. GLADIOLUS BULBS, superb mixture, 25c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100. LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM BULBS, hardy White Lily, 25c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100. LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM BULBS, White Japan Lily, 25c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100. LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM RUBRUM BULBS, Red Japan Lily, 25c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100. LILIUM AURATUM BULBS, Golden Japan Lily, 25c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100. TIGER LILY BULBS, single flowering, 20c each; \$1.50 per dozen. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE. YOUNG'S, 1406 OLIVE STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

20c VALENCIENNES LACES

For 9c. 200 pieces of Valenciennes, Point de Paris Laces, with insertions to match, width up to 12 inches wide; your choice while they last—Monday, per yard **9c**.

From LININGS Main Floor

Monday's special at 8 a. m., double-width Nearsilk Linings, very lustrous, guaranteed dyes—the 15c quality—8 to 10, the yard **5c**.

25c TOWELS

500 dozen very good quality Huck Towels—red borders—17x32 size—worth 25c—Monday, a pair **8c**.

49c BED SPREADS

Three lots to go on sale Monday—double size—Marcelline pattern—values up to \$2.00—Special Sale Price Monday, only, \$1.25, 98c and 75c.

25c SILKS.

25c French Madras, new colors and patterns, Monday's sale price (yard) **9c**. 25c Colored Henriettes, double width, sale price (8 to 10 yard) **10c**. 25c Brillantes, all colors and black, Monday's sale price (yard) **39c**. 25c 34-inch Scotch Tweed Suits, Monday's sale price (yard) **59c**. 25c Black and Colored Sicilian Skirt Patterns, full pattern; sale price **75c**. 25c Black and Colored Sicilian Dress Patterns, full pattern; sale price **\$1.00**.

Monday Millinery Bargains

On Main Floor. Entire sample lines of Hat Shapes of two local jobbing houses. This lot includes everything—fancy straws, Tuscan, Milan braids and lace hats—worth from \$1.00 to \$3.00 each—from 8 to 12—order if they last—**29c**. Chiffon, mull, lace braid and satin braid Hat Shapes—mostly black—made on wire frames and ready to trim—worth \$2.00—**98c**. Tuscan Flats—worth 40c—**19c**. Flowers, Fruit and Foliage—worth 40c to 50c—Monday **19c**. 100 Trimmed Hats—worth from \$3.95 to \$7.00—Monday **\$3.95**.

Something You Should Know!

Schaper Bros' Wall Paper Department is the largest distributor of Wall Paper of any retail store in the city. They sell Wall Paper cheaper than any one in the business. Therefore, you should come and see for yourself the great crowds of people that save money buying at the largest and cheapest store.

Monday's Specials.

Glimmer Papers. 2c per roll—500 rolls of 8-ounce stock Glimmer Papers, will go at per roll **2c**. Extra Fine Glimmer Papers. 4c per roll—500 rolls extra fine quality Glimmer and Flats, per roll **4c**. Rich Gift Papers. 6c per roll—500 rolls extra fine quality Glimmer and Flats, per roll **6c**. Embossed Gold Papers. 12c per roll—500 rolls extra fine quality Glimmer and Flats, per roll **12c**. Six Wall Paper selections to show thousands of pretty combinations in select from. (See wall orders or samples.)

BABY'S VOICE

In the joy of the household, for without it no happiness can be complete. How sweet the picture of mother and babe, angels smile at and commend the thoughts and aspirations of the mother bending over the cradle. The ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass, however, is so full of danger and suffering that she looks forward to the hour when she shall feel the exquisite thrill of motherhood with indescribable dread and fear. Every woman should know that the danger, pain and horror of child-birth can be entirely avoided by the use of Mother's Friend, a scientific liniment for external use only, which toughens and renders pliable all the parts, and assists nature in its sublime work. By its aid thousands of women have passed this great crisis in perfect safety and without pain. Sold at \$1.00 per bottle by druggists. Our book of priceless value to all women sent free. Address **BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.**

MOTHER'S FRIEND

REID'S

411 to 415

N. Broadway

OUR PATRICIAN



High-Grade Shoes and Oxfords for Ladies are the acme of perfection this year. There never was a shoe introduced here that has the many qualities of comfort, grace, beauty and elegance combined in one. Our customers take great pleasure in introducing and recommending them to their friends. All the leading styles, all leathers, and suitable for every occasion. TRY THEM.

\$3.50 ...A... PAIR.

MAIL ORDERS HANDLED WITH CARE AND DISPATCH

A STARTLING OFFER!

We Will MAKE TO ORDER /

A SPRING SUIT

In our faultless style. "Chic," Handsome and Up-to-the-Minute Tailor Made—cut to your special measure for only

\$15

Perfect Fit
Guaranteed

Others ask \$25 to \$30 for the same work. Grand range of newest Spring-time fabrics here for your choosing, including the new metal grays, which are the latest fad, vicunas, tweeds, black and blue serges and Scotch plaids. Every Suit guaranteed to fit with easy grace and absolutely perfect in every detail or your money back.

McKNIGHT,

614

OLIVE ST.

TAILOR

(UNION WORKMANSHIP)

DRAPER

Ingalls' Time Plan



Pleasure everybody, because everything on my seven floors is marked in plain, one-price figures, and you always get good values and first-class, new goods:

Folding Beds from \$8.50 up to \$66.
Couches and Davenport from \$4.50 up to \$46.
Iron Beds from \$1.95 up to \$28.
Sideboards (beauties) from \$15 up to \$65.
Extension Tables from \$6.50 up to \$32.
Parlor Suits from \$22 up to \$65.
Odd Parlor Chairs from \$4 up to \$18.
Nice Rockers from \$2.50 up to \$16.
Morris Chairs (50 styles) at any price you want.
Odd Dressers from \$9.50 up to \$44.
Carpets from 35¢ a yard up to \$1.75.
Rugs (room sizes) from \$6 up to \$34.
Linoleum (heavy quality), 66¢ per yard.

Exclusive agency for the best Kitchen Cabinets in the world. Please remember, I make a specialty of selling nice goods to nice people on easy terms, but I like cash trade, too, and will give you prompt service and nice treatment.

I am different from some other dealers.

F. H. INGALLS, 1223 Olive Street.

ALWAYS INSIST ON GETTING A

MERCANTILE

BECAUSE

You are NOT paying for Bill Boards, Fence Painting, Clocks, Free Deals, etc., but the Quality Having Tobacco, Equal to Imported Cigars. Sold direct to the retailer by the Manufacturer, F. H. INGALLS & CO., St. Louis, Union Made.

WILL FOLK SMASH MACHINE SYSTEM?

Salary and Fee Grabs Are Chief Mainstay of Present Democratic Organization.

EXCISE OFFICE IS A MINT

Coal Oil Inspection and Railroad Commissioners Costly Branches of Doubtful Value.

If Circuit Attorney Joseph W. Folk is elected governor will he move to abolish the metropolitan police system?

Will he seek to have the legislature repeal the law governing the St. Louis coal oil inspectorship, the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners and other salary grabs of a similar kind?

Will his administration permit the excise commissioner of St. Louis to continue to draw \$24,000 a year, or more than the aggregate compensation of the five executive state officers?

In other words, is he going to smash the machine or merely put it in new hands? These are some of the questions which the politicians are discussing nowadays in view of the St. Louis prosecutor's probable nomination.

Close friends of Harry B. Hawes now virtually concede that Folk will land the nomination, and the Reid supporters have given up hope.

About hotels the one absorbing question is, what will Folk do? Machine leaders, including Gov. Dockery, are throwing out strong hints that the circuit attorney is not sincere in his advocacy of the "home rule" doctrine.

"I do not believe," remarked one of the governor's friends yesterday, "that the state convention, even though it should be composed of Folk men, will adopt a plan to abolish the metropolitan system. It is more than likely if anything is done it will be the creation of a non-partisan police board."

"Mr. Folk would have to do one or the other. He cannot do both, and he must do one to satisfy the prevailing clamor to take the police out of politics."

Costly Offices.

Little Service.

Those who have followed the course of official events in Missouri point to the fact that for years efforts have been made to abolish the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners, a body which has been invariably kind to the railroads. On two occasions the lower branch of the legislature has voted to repeal the law governing this body, the assertion being made by the advocates of the measure that the railroad commissioners have seldom if ever prevented rate discriminations, and most of them spend little time at Jefferson City.

The railroad commissioner's office costs the State of Missouri \$40,000 a year. In like manner, it is asserted, the coal oil inspectorship, which has proved such a splendid source of revenue to the machine, is of little public use.

As pointed out by the Post-Dispatch some months ago, the duties of this office are largely performed by a deputy who has held his job since the creation of the office 20 years ago.

Not long since, it is related, an attempt was made to remove this deputy, but the Standard Oil Co. at once interfered and the man was permitted to retain his place.

But the sweetest peach in the orchard of the machine is the St. Louis excise commissioner's office.

This is the law which was written by Col. William H. Phelps during the Stone administration, at the request of the governor himself.

Stone and Phelps were discussing the possible way in which to make St. Louis a Democratic city.

"Get the breweries and the saloons with you and you are all right," suggested Phelps.

Asked Phelps to Draw Bill.

Stone thought over the matter at length and finally said: "Well, Bill, you know more about this than I do. Suppose you draw up the bill."

Phelps did so at once, and the measure was rushed through.

The first man who held the office, Nicholas M. Bell, drew a fee aggregating \$26,000, or all the fees of the office.

A spasm of virtue came over some of the legislators in 1889, and it was decided to reduce the fees of the commissioner to 60 per cent, while the remaining 40 per cent should go into the state treasury.

But here the politicians played a trick on the unsuspecting legislators and incidentally a "hold-up" on the saloon interests.

Into the fee reduction bill was slipped a clause providing that the saloonkeepers should pay to the commissioner a fee of \$18 a year instead of \$12 as heretofore, so that the retrenchment heralded by such eulogy by Democratic spellbinders did not prove such a boon after all.

Today the St. Louis excise commissioner, who is able to conduct his office with one deputy and a stenographer while the police perform duty for him has a net income of \$20,000 a year.

An attempt was made at the last session to put the office on a salary basis, but the bill was suppressed by Representative Thomas J. Leonard, chairman of the House fees and salaries committee, who has just been rewarded with the position of deputy auditor, a plum bestowed on him through the good offices of Mr. Selbert.

You will hear the dry bones of the machine rattle when Folk comes into office, said a friend of the circuit attorney's yesterday. "It will be found that he intends to abolish all the machine's salary grabs, and his friends throughout the state are going to try to nominate a salary grabber who will be in sympathy with him."

"He doesn't want a machine himself. He feels that a record of good public service will entitle him to greater consideration at the hands of the people than anything else he might do in the way of building up or perpetuating an ironclad organization. And Joe Folk is ambitious."

THE TOFFEE KING Arrives on the "Cedric."

NEW YORK, April 14.—Among the prominent passengers on the "Cedric" arriving yesterday is the famous English candy manufacturer, John Mackintosh.

Mr. Mackintosh says that he has his one special brand have averaged over a hundred tons a week in England.

Mr. Mackintosh implied that his trip over here was for the purpose of establishing an immediate sale for the legions of his country for the past six months, and through advertising has increased the sales to such an extent that he has decided to build a factory in this country.

Mr. Mackintosh is one of the most original of Englishmen, and his ways of introducing goods are novel. He calls himself "The Toffee King of England," and in introducing his goods he takes up city after city and insinuates what he calls "toffee Saturday" in each city. On that day he gives away large quantities of toffee, so that everyone, old and young, may try it, and at his expense.

Quite a demonstration was made off "Sandy Hook" when the famous steamer "Cedric" put in its appearance. The press gave Mr. Mackintosh quite a welcome in the form of two tugboats, which met the steamer, which were decorated with "Welcome to the Toffee King."

Mr. Mackintosh, upon his arrival, went directly to the Herald Square Hotel. He will remain in this country for five or six weeks.

DEADLY SHOT IN SCHOOLBOY RIOT

Springfield Lynching Leads to Reign of Lawlessness in Which Even Students Participate.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

SPRINGFIELD, O., April 16.—William Circle, an 18-year-old honor graduate of Wittenberg College, this city, is momentarily expected to die at the City Hospital from a bullet wound inflicted by Edward Stumpf.

Circle is a student at William Business College, where he is taking a course in stenography, and Stumpf is a student at Nelson's Business College. There has been great rivalry between the students of these two schools and, Wednesday night, the two groups met.

Circle grabbed the class ribbon from the coat of Stumpf.

Stumpf, instead of answering, drew a revolver and shot Circle in the head.

MOLLY MAGUIRES' NEMESIS IS DEAD

Capt. Linden, Famous Detective, Sent Leaders of Murderous Gang to Gallows.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—Capt. Robert J. Linden, formerly superintendent of police of this city and a famous detective, died at his home here today of pneumonia, after a month's illness. He was 59 years old. Capt. Linden was instrumental in breaking up the notorious Molly Maguire gang.

The terrible record of the Molly Maguires is, one of the most and unprovoked murders that filled the whole country with sentiments of horror. Arrayed against capital, but distinct from labor unions, and actuated by hatred alone, the Molly Maguires brutally murdered mine superintendents, bosses and foremen, and set the authorities at open defiance.

Banded together by hideous oaths, aided by an elaborate system of secret passwords and hiding places, and protected by an army of unwilling confederates who knew their lives depended upon loyalty to the murderous organization, the Molly Maguires seemed invincible.

The reign of terror was at its height when Linden, McPharlan and Franklin were sent into Pennsylvania by the Philadelphia agency with orders to break up the organization.

For three years the men lived among the "Mollies" their lives in hourly jeopardy, their weapons always within reach. Slowly but surely they wormed their way into the secrets of the organization, gathering evidence of murders and tracing each crime home to its perpetrator.

Suspected from time to time, Linden owed his life to skill in disguises and the steadiness of nerves that never faltered. Eight times shot at from ambush among the mines, Linden came out of the fearful ordeal without a wound. But his work was well done. The power of the Molly Maguires was crushed and its leaders were sent to the gallows.

One of the many cases in which Capt. Linden figured was the historic kidnapping of "Charley" Ross. He always adhered to the belief that Charley Ross was stolen by the two men, Mosher and Douglas, and that the child was drowned by them at some point of the Long Island shore, when he and his men were not upon the trail. It will be remembered that when Mosher and Douglas were killed at Bay Ridge shortly afterwards.

Capt. Linden was active in his profession up to the time of his last illness.

PUBLIC INTEREST

IS NOW CENTERED IN HARTMAN'S SPRING OPENING SALE

In this great event the powerful arm of the Hartman organization has proved its prestige in the Furniture World. The public has responded enthusiastically—great buying activity every day. Magnificent values again tomorrow to start the third week. **BUY NOW, PAY LATER.** Generous Credit to all. Payments to suit you.

<p>RUGS.</p> <p>5x12 Art Reversible Rugs, about 1/2 usual price, only... \$5.50</p> <p>6x9 Art Reversible Rugs, hand-woven, some of the patterns... \$3.25</p> <p>5x12 best quality Brussels Rugs, at 1/2 value... \$12.75</p> <p>8x10.6 extra quality Wilton Velvet Rugs, new... \$17.50</p> <p>5x12 Hartford Axminster Rugs, best made, only... \$21.75</p>	<p>CARPETS.</p> <p>Ingrain Carpets, a magnificent assortment of patterns, choice, yard... 25c</p> <p>Wool Ingrain Carpets, priced at 1/4 real worth, yd... 39c</p> <p>Best all-wool Ingrain Carpets, yard... 58c</p> <p>Extra quality Tapestry Brussels Carpets, close weave, special... 65c</p> <p>Best Tapestry Brussels Carpet, yard... 78c</p> <p>Superior quality Velvet Carpets, now at... 95c</p>
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Handsome Iron Beds, full size, angle steel side rails, heavy steel tubing, all colors—Hartman's Price... \$2.98

3-Piece Parlor Suits, mahogany finish, hand polished, upholstered in velvet—Hartman's Price... \$11.75

Solid Oak Polished Finished Hall Rack—pattern French—beveled mirror—Hartman's Price... \$3.98

Solid Oak Dressers, brilliantly polished, extra mirror—Hartman's Price... \$8.75

Upright Mantel Folding Beds, golden oak, highly polished, with best steel springs—Hartman's Price... \$9.50

Chase Leather Couches, solid oak frames, claw feet, best steel springs, steel construction—Hartman's Price... \$11.50

Sanitary Folding Iron Bed-Davenport—It is the best steel-constructed Bed-Davenport on the market. It is easily operated and easy to clean—Hartman's Price... \$6.25

Solid Oak 6-foot Round-Pillar Extension Tables, massive legs, highly polished—Hartman's Price... \$5.50

Sanitary Steel Couches, well braced and strong, easily changed from handsome couch to a full-size comfortable bed—Hartman's Price... \$3.15

Opens an account with us. Payments made to suit.

3-Piece Golden Oak Bedroom Suit, avery polished, nicely carved—Hartman's Price... \$17.50

Refrigerators, large, roomy and economical, heavy oak cabinet, charcoal lined—Hartman's Price... \$4.75

Sideboards, golden oak finish, very elaborate heavy beveled plate mirrors—Hartman's Price... \$11.25

Dresser, in golden oak or mahogany finish, beveled mirrors—Hartman's Price... \$6.50

4 ROOMS Furnished Complete \$87 ON CREDIT. \$10 Down. \$5 a Month.

Hartman FURNITURE & CARPET CO.

1101-1103 OLIVE STREET.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures. Largest Housefurnishers in America. 18 Great Stores Throughout the United States.

PORT ARTHUR SUPPLIES AT FAMINE PRICES

Foreigners, Even With Passports Properly Vised, Being Barred—Chinese Interpreter Visits the beleaguered City for Occasional Newspaper Men.

RUSSIAN TROOPS THERE ACTED LIKE RAW RECRUITS

Guns Mounted on Breach and Supported by Intrenchments Deserted—Forts Surrounded by Barbed Wire Fences That Make Even Chinese Smile.

BY EDWIN EMERSON, JR.,
Staff Correspondent of the New York World and Post-Dispatch.

(Copyright, 1904, by the Press Publishing Co.)
VICTORIA, B. C., April 16 (by steamer from Chefoo, March 22).—British or American passport holders, though vised by Russian consular officers, are no longer honored.

The foreigners who have left Port Arthur were allowed to do so unmolested only on giving their parole not to furnish information to the enemy by disclosures concerning the actual condition of affairs existing in Port Arthur.

All this is more or less ridiculous, since the Japanese are known to be possessed of accurate information furnished them both before the war and since, by Japanese officers of the secret service, disguised as Chinese coolies. Thus, in Tokyo, I was able to obtain excellent up-to-date charts and maps issued by the Japanese war department, showing the exact location of all the harbor fortifications and Russian shore batteries.

The newspaper correspondents bottled up at Chefoo and New-Chwang have found that the only way to obtain reliable news from the Russian lines for the present is to depend on native newsmongers disguised as coolies.

One of these, an educated Chinese interpreter, dispatched to Port Arthur by a number of correspondents, clubbing together for his expenses and remuneration, returned to Chefoo today.

Ten Russian Guns Deserted.
"I found more than ten guns placed along Diukatsun beach, at the rear of which there was an intrenchment about 200 feet long, 25 feet deep and 4 feet wide," says he. "The guns were deserted, the Russian gunners having left the neighborhood, and the only soldiers I saw were some Russian officers looking through field glasses on a hill some distance away."

"In the village I found over 300 artillery soldiers quartered, who, I was informed, marched every morning to the top of the neighboring hill and returned to their quarters at night. These soldiers are under no control and had mercilessly robbed the Chinese villagers of all live stock and other provisions, with the result that the natives had fled."

"My next destination was Port Arthur. The prices of commodities were very high. Kerosene oil, for instance, was quoted at 20 cents per half-gallon can, while flour reached \$1.50 per barrel, and a loaf of bread which costs half a dollar at Chefoo was 5 cents. The Russians were commandeering provisions at Port Arthur, offering only one and one-half roubles (75 cents) for a pig, 5 roubles (\$2.50) for an ox and 5 and 10 cents for a domestic fowl. I was also told that they would not pay for the draft animals which they hired from the natives, and, as a rule, the latter never saw their horses and oxen again."

Sea Traffic Is Absolutely Suspended.

"The scarcity of foodstuffs in and about Port Arthur is due to the fact that the Japanese are prohibited from entering or leaving the harbor. And the Chinese population at Port Arthur, Kinchow and in the neighborhood will virtually starve unless the Japanese forces arrive to their assistance within a month."

"The Russian troops I saw seemed raw recruits and did not half a candle their rifles properly, and their discipline was not up to the standard of our foreign-drilled Chinese soldiers."

"Provisions are being stored in six large barns in front of the four mill at Kichow. Rice is stored at a building in the neighborhood and flour in warehouses. Flour frequently arrives from Manchuria, and it is stated there is ample food."

There were no Russian troops in the city of Dalny when I was there.

Chinese Forced to Aid Russians.

During the battle on March 10 the Russians at Tiger's Tail Promontory were unable to fire at the Japanese fleet drawn up behind Lao-ti-Shan under the screen of the mountains. On March 14 the construction of another big battery to the east of the Lao-ti-Shan light-house was begun, some 350 men of the engineering corps and from 100 to 500 Chinese, the latter under compulsion, were employed in the work.

"Every fortified hill at Port Arthur is surrounded by a barbed wire fence about five feet high, or by posts erected at intervals of 3 feet, also connected with barbed wire. The Chinese are amused at the herculean task of this device."

"At the railway station, further lines have been laid and 70 cars are in waiting to facilitate the movement of troops. Along the coast line from Port Arthur to Kinchow large junk boats have been ordered to keep a distance of 150 feet from the shore."

On March 18, at Pak Sung, Hwang Island, or I was embarking to return, I saw a boat with the dead body of a Russian soldier, which I thought was an officer. I saw the bodies of two Russian soldiers which had been washed ashore."

Smith's Clerk Was Late.

Smith told his clerk to report for work at 9:30 a. m. The clerk did not appear until 9:45 a. m. "Say," growled Smith, "where have you been all the forenoon?"

"Clerks that will arrive on time and employers who will be easier than Smith on their clerks may both be found through Sunday Post-Dispatch Wants—over a million readers."

ST. LOUIS GOLFERS ELECT OFFICERS

Col. George S. McGrew Elected President and Arthur Stickney Vice-President.

The St. Louis Golf Association held its first meeting of the present season yesterday at the Mercantile Club, and elected the following officers:

Col. George S. McGrew, president; Arthur Stickney, vice-president; Frank M. Cantor, secretary and treasurer; Board of governors—George S. McGrew, Glen Echo Country Club; Arthur Stickney, St. Louis Country Club; Frank M. Cantor, St. Louis Amateur Athletic Association; Walter Gilliam, Normandy Park Golf Club; Fred Semple, St. Louis Field Club.

It was decided to accept the invitation, in behalf of Mr. Gilliam for the annual tournament for the championship of the city of St. Louis, to be held on June 18 to 25. The following tournament committee for the year 1904 was appointed by the president and approved by the board: Dr. Bryson of the Episcopal church office; Miss Tillie Downer, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid and Mr. Walter Gilliam, Walter Gilliam and Arthur Stickney.

The date for the ladies' tournament will be set at the next meeting of the board of governors.

UNION VOTES TO STRIKE

Teamsters Inaugurate Sympathetic Move Which May Work Hardship on St. Louis.

At a meeting held Saturday night 400 members of East St. Louis Teamsters' Union, No. 728, voted to inaugurate a sympathetic strike to aid the striking carriage drivers of St. Louis, who have been in dispute with their employers for two months. If the difference are not adjusted St. Louis may be involved in the troubles, as across the bridge are members of the East St. Louis union.

Not Forgotten by Friends.

When Charles Burke arrived at his desk in the Balmor & Weber office Monday morning, he will find that his friends have not forgotten him during his brief wedding trip to Chicago, and that his desk will be adorned with flowers, white ribbons, old letters and many mementoes.

The wedding of Miss Julia Downer and Mr. Burke took place Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at the home of the Rev. Dr. Bryson of the Episcopal church office.

Miss Tillie Downer, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid and Mr. Walter Gilliam, Walter Gilliam and Arthur Stickney.

The date for the ladies' tournament will be set at the next meeting of the board of governors.

MISTAKE MAY CAUSE DEATH OF GIRL

East St. Louis Young Woman Probably Fatally Wounded in Strange Manner by Friend.

Miss Daisy Roach, aged 15 years, was accidentally shot and it is feared fatally wounded at 11 o'clock last night by Charles Duncan, who was calling on her at her home, 104 North Fourth street, East St. Louis.

The East St. Louis police investigated the shooting immediately on report, but made no arrests.

Re. Miller and Little, who were called, regarded the girl as critically injured.

According to the story told at the Roach home, Duncan saw the revolver on a shelf in the room and took it down and all of the cartridges from it. After he and Miss Roach had snatched the revolver several times he laid it on a table.

John Wagner, aged 6 years, who lives at the Roach home, came into the room and was playing with the revolver, also with some of the cartridges.

Duncan later picked up the revolver and standing in front of Miss Roach snatched it at her and the bullet struck her at the right of the nose, passing downward.

BOYS SWINDLE BANK CASHIER

On Pretext of Getting Friend's Son Out of Holdover \$52.50 Is Obtained.

H. N. Tinker, cashier of the Washington National Bank, St. Louis, appealed to the East St. Louis police Saturday for assistance in capturing three boys who, he says, swindled him to the extent of \$52.50.

He stated that he had given one of the boys \$25.00 in order to pay the fine of Eugene McCallum, who was supposed to be under arrest in East St. Louis, but that since receiving the money the boys had failed to appear.

A search of police rolls in East St. Louis failed to reveal McCallum's name as a prisoner.

Mr. Tinker said that several days ago he received a telegram signed by a Hillsboro, Tex., banker by the name of McCallum, who is one of his personal friends.

The telegram said that Eugene McCallum, son of the supposed sender, had been arrested in St. Louis in company with two other boys, and that the fine of each had been \$25.00.

Don't Scratch Your Neck.

With a rough collar. Our velvet edge collar and cuff work is perfect. Both phones. Monarch Laundry Co., 2719-2725 Franklin av.

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5th Annual White Waist Sale Begins Tomorrow

Sheets, Sheeting, Spreads

WE figured on a very large attendance to the World's Fair and prepared accordingly. We have by far the largest stock of goods that come under the classification of bedding in the city and are quoting prices that are unquestionably the lowest.

UNBLEACHED PILLOW CASE COTTON—40 inches wide—slightly imperfect in weave—a limited quantity—worth 10c a yard—while it lasts—per yard.....	5c
BLEACHED MUSLIN—36 inches wide—goods actually worth 9c a yard—while it lasts—per yard.....	6c
UNBLEACHED SHEETING—Extra heavy—10-4—25c grade—yard.....	20c
ATLANTIC BLEACHED SHEETING—9-4—a well-known brand—regular price 32c a yard—on sale.....	25c
BED TICKING—Fancy striped—good quality—worth 20c a yard—while it lasts.....	10c
WHITE CROCHET BED SPREADS—Soft finish—hemmed—five cases—worth 70c each—while they last.....	50c
WHITE CROCHET BED SPREADS—Full size—worth 85c—at.....	65c
WHITE PIQUE BED SPREADS—90x90 inches—worth \$1.00—at.....	\$1.00
SUMMER BLANKETS—11-4—in gray or white—worth 50c each—at.....	35c
SUMMER BLANKETS—Heavy—fleece—in white or gray—worth \$1.00—while it lasts.....	75c
BED COMFORTS—Full size—white cotton filled—worth \$1.25—at.....	89c
FEATHER PILLOWS—Covered with fancy sateen ticking—worth 50c each—at.....	37c

\$3.00
White Wash
Waists,
\$1.69
See Republic or
Globe

GRAND-LEADER
BROADWAY AND WASHINGTON
—STICKBAER & FULLER—
Fastest-Growing Store in America

Apparel for Little Tots

AN immense showing of the cleverest ideas in Children's Reefers and Long Coats introduced this season—sizes from 1 to 5 years—on sale in infants' wear department, second floor.



Children's Russian Dresses, made of white India linen, box-pleated back, full sleeves, lined with pearl buttons; also a large variety of gingham dresses, wash ribbon and Bishop styles, trimmed with embroidered insertion—80c value—Special, Monday..... 49c

Children's Dresses, made of fine quality gingham, linen, chambray, dimity and percale, in Princess, Russian and gimp styles, beautifully trimmed with Persian bands, embroidery insertion, necks and collars, also boys' dresses of gingham and linen; black and white, with sailor collar and cuffs—\$1.25 values, at..... \$1.25

Infants' Long Coats of Imported Batford made with large cape, double ruffle, pretty trimmed in fancy wash ribbon and silk braid and applique medallions, finished with cuffs—\$1.25 values, at..... \$2.98

Children's 3-piece reefers, of good quality pearl de sole silk, broad cloth and cheviot; plaid back; pouch sleeves; large fancy collars, with Russian lace collar, fan and military buttons; \$5.00 and \$6.00 values..... \$3.95

Boys' Spring Clothing

Real Interesting Underprice News.
THE most approved fashions in Boys' Spring Suits, made up in the latest patterns, natty-appearing and stylish garments, on sale Monday at a reduction of more than one-quarter from regular prices.

NEW SPRING STYLES IN BOYS' SUITS
either double-breasted or Norfolk and double-breasted effects; a complete line of sizes; our \$3.50 line; special for Monday at..... \$2.50

BOYS' SINGLE-BREASTED SUITS—Belts to match, of fine Scotch cassimeres, also blue serge; thoroughly well made garments, perfect in fit; sizes 9 to 16 years; \$5 values; Monday at..... \$3.50

BOYS' FINEST SUITS—Scotch mixtures, either double-breasted or Norfolk styles, all sizes, 3 to 16 years; splendid values at \$6.00 and \$6.50; special for Monday..... \$5.00

BOYS' SHIRT WAISTS AND BLOUSES—New Spring patterns—complete line of colors..... 50c



Supreme Curtain Values

WE ARE daily expecting the arrival of several large shipments of Lace Curtains bought by one of the firm, who is now in Europe.

Prior to their arrival we are desirous of disposing of several thousand pairs of odds and ends, small lots, etc., ranging from 1 to 10 pairs of a kind, and have therefore made a material reduction on the prices, with a view of closing them out quickly.

Italian Renaissance and Rococo Lace Curtains, worth \$5.50 a pair—at..... \$3.49

Brussels and Cluny Lace Curtains, worth \$4.50 a pair—at..... \$3.98

Irish Point, Cluny, Real Arabian and Italian Renaissance Lace Curtains, worth \$2.00 a pair—at..... \$6.00

Real Arabian, Brussels and Irish Point Lace Curtains, worth \$10.00 a pair—at..... \$6.98

Cluny, Real Arabian and Irish Point Lace Curtains, worth \$12.50 a pair—at..... \$8.00

Real Arabian Lace Curtains, worth \$12.50 a pair—at..... \$9.50

Real Arabian Lace Curtains, worth \$12.50 a pair—at..... \$10.50

Battenberg, Bonne Femmes, effects, 18-inch bounces, two rows of insertion and three medallions across bottom; worth \$5.00—at..... \$3.50

Corded Arabian Bonne Femmes, with 18-inch bounce; worth \$7.50—at..... \$5.00

Renaissance Bonne Femmes, with 18-inch bounce; worth \$3.00—at..... \$6.50

Real Arabian Bonne Femmes, with 18-inch bounce; worth \$12.00—at..... \$8.50

Real Arabian Bonne Femmes, 18-inch bounce; worth \$14.00—at..... \$11.00

American Oriental Rugs, just a few of them left, elegant feet; worth \$10.00—on sale at..... \$5.98

German Velour Portieres—French colorings, double row of fringe; worth \$15.00 a pair—at..... \$25.00

Fine French Verona Velour Portieres—worth \$20.00 a pair—at..... \$13.50

Mercerized Broadened Rep Portieres, with combination of Venetian and Renaissance Lace and French Gobelins Tapestry borders; worth \$15.00 a pair—at..... \$10.50

Special Sale of White Goods

ENGLISH LONG CLOTH—36 inches wide—in 12-yard bolts—500 pieces on sale at 8 o'clock and while they last—worth \$1.00—at.....	75c
WHITE INDIA LINEN—Sheer quality—bookfold—a bargain at 15c a yard—sale price.....	10c
ALL-LINEN WHITE CAMBRIC—36 inches wide—worth 40c a yard—while it lasts.....	25c
PLAIN WHITE TAINSOOK—Soft finish—lengths up to 12 yards—worth 25c a yard—while it lasts.....	12c
SILK MULLS—Very good quality—solid colors in white, cream, blue, lavender, black, pink, green, etc.—worth 12c a yard—while it lasts.....	11c

3 O'Clock Special

White Mercerized Madras and Oxford Waists—Beautiful new patterns—striped or figured—worth fully 25c a yard—on sale at 3 o'clock—per yard..... 12c

Dinner Sets

ENGLISH PORCELAIN 100-PIECE DINNER SET—Complete for 12 persons—neat pink decoration—positively new—\$5.00 value—while it lasts.....	\$5.98
ENGLISH PORCELAIN 100-PIECE DINNER SET—Underglaze decoration—choice of blue, green or gray colors—complete set for 12.....	\$6.95
ENGLISH PORCELAIN 112-PIECE DINNER SET—Very pretty design—blue decoration—splendid value at \$15.00—sale price.....	\$9.98
AUSTRIAN CHINA 100-PIECE DINNER SET—Complete neat pink decoration—cannot be bettered for less than \$17.50—our price.....	\$12.95
FRENCH CHINA 100-PIECE DINNER SET—Fancy green flower decoration—large pieces gold stippled—set worth \$13.50—while it lasts.....	\$14.98
WASH BOWL AND PITCHER—Fancy shape—large size—pair.....	75c
SLOP JAR—Earthenware—covered—wire bail handle.....	69c
CHAMBER POTS—Large size—earthenware—large size.....	25c
TOILET SET—Six pieces—blue or green decoration—complete set, Monday, for.....	\$1.69
TOILET SET—10 pieces—green or blue print decoration—complete set.....	\$1.98
TOILET SET—10 pieces—beautiful pieces gold lined—Monday.....	\$3.98
TOILET SET—10 pieces—pink or green tint, with flower decoration—complete set for.....	\$4.98

Handkerchiefs

WOMEN'S Pure Linen Unlaundered Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—in 6s—worth 6c—each.....	5c
MEN'S Splendid Quality Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with hand-embroidered initials—20c values—in basement at.....	10c
WOMEN'S Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with hand-embroidered initials—wreath and butterfly designs—25c values—on main floor at.....	10c
WOMEN'S Swiss Handkerchiefs—elaborately embroidered, scalloped and hemstitched, also lace trimmed—they have slight defects—values up to 35c—on main floor.....	12c

Children's Waists

20c Values for 10c
A LOT of Waists for children—of good quality—Jane—extra well made—with two rows of buttons—worked buttonholes—ages 1 to 10 years—20c values—on second floor—Monday at..... 10c

Framed and Unframed Pictures Very Special Sale Monday

PICTURES that are specially adapted for furnishing hotels and spare rooms. We anticipated a large demand for them, and, therefore, have an immense assortment—they are offered at extremely low prices.

A large variety of good size Pictures, framed in neat, artistic manner—worth up to \$1.00—choice..... 50c

A nice line of Etchings and Facsimiles—frames 18x28—in gilt and oak—they are good values..... \$1.00

Large Etchings and Facsimiles, in gilt—24x34—special..... \$1.50

More expensive pictures are also offered at a great saving during this sale. You can select pictures that are very desirable and artistic for very little money. Unframed Pictures—heavily matted—can be hung without frames—on sale as follows:

A lot of beautiful Pictures—sizes up to 10x12 inches—choice..... 5c

Very handsome Pictures, colored and photographed—up to 10x12—choice..... 10c

Larger Pictures—suitable for framing—an immense variety at very special prices—50c to..... \$1.00

World's Fair Souvenir Plaques and imported Medallions. Beautiful Souvenirs, with cuts and reproductions of all the important buildings—on sale in basement—choice..... 10c

Wash Fabrics

Embroidered Swiss—Pongee colors or chambray, with colored or white lace stripes, 28 inches wide, 25c quality; yard.....	15c
Cotton Velvets—Resembles wool, fast color; also Gunter and Balais. With Persian designs or lace striped—very pretty material—25c quality; yard.....	19c
Embroidered Dot Mouseline Silk—warp, in all the wanted shades, also Natural Pongee, black and white; 36c quality; yard.....	25c
KIOTO SILK—A fabric controlled by us—resembles silk pongee and wears better; 28 inches wide; 50c quality; yard.....	35c
FLAKE LIVES CRASH—Desirable for shirt waist suits or separates; 36c quality; yard.....	25c

Glove Special.

A Great Saving.
WOMEN'S good quality Kid Gloves—2 clasps—in brown, tan, beige, gray, red, green, white and black—with silk embroidered back—special for Monday, per pair..... 59c

Silk Bargains

SILKS in greatest demand under price offerings that should induce some of the liveliest selling on Monday

Pongee Silks
These come in the natural tan shades only and are in great demand for shirt-waist suits.
50c grade: 20-inch; yard..... 35c
75c grade: 24-inch; yard..... 45c
75c grade: 24-inch; yard..... 45c
\$1.25 grade: 36-inch; yard..... 75c
\$1.50 embroidered Pongee; yd..... 80c

Foulard Silks
Every thing guaranteed pure silk. In dots and figures; all colors, including black and white.
45c grade: 18-inch; yard..... 35c
55c grade: 24-inch; yard..... 45c
65c grade: 24-inch; yard..... 55c
85c grade: 24-inch; yard..... 75c

Silks for Shirt-Waist Suits
The very latest arrivals, smart, neat effects; complete line of shades.
75c grade: Monday, yard..... 55c
\$1.00 grade: Monday, yard..... 75c

Black Beau de Soie
Very best grade of silk; all double face.
45c grade: 18-inch; yard..... 35c
\$1.25 grade: 24-inch; yard..... 75c
\$1.50 grade: 36-inch; yard..... 85c

GRAND-LEADER PEN-AND-INK PETA SILK; made expressly for every yard guaranteed; you can't tear it, neither will it break; suitable for lining, plaiting, etc.; 20 inches wide..... 49c

Furniture Prices Are Emphatically Lowest Here

HAT AND COAT RACK—Swing-ing adjustable iron hooks—sale price.....	19c
BEDROOM CHAIRS—Cane seat—spindle back and brass arms—\$1.00 values—for Monday.....	75c
AUTOMATIC BLUE FLAME WICKLESS OIL STOVE—Cabin frame and brass tank—can be used with ordinary lamp oil—guaranteed.....	\$4.98
SANITARY STEEL BED COUCH—Like illustration—heavy angle iron frame, retined top springs, supported by 9 spiral and 50 helical supports—can be converted into full-size bed—gold bronze finish.....	\$4.98
Sale of Refrigerators Constructed of kiln-dried hardwood, best filler and coach varnish, lined throughout—charcoal filling—adjustable galvanized steel shelves, removable drain pipe—patent trap—a perfect ice maker. 40-lb. Ice Capacity—23 inches wide—37 inches high—sale price.....	\$5.98
65-lb. Ice Capacity—25 inches wide—42 inches high—sale price.....	\$7.75
80-lb. Ice Capacity—28 inches wide—44 inches high—sale price.....	\$9.50
METALLIC MANTEL FOLDING BED—Like illustration—retined National spring—spiral supports—hardwood veneered top—finished in olive green.....	\$6.75
EXTRA SPECIAL—Woven Wire Cot—made of thoroughly good mattress—sold regularly at \$2.50—complete outfit.....	\$1.98
DINING-ROOM OUTFIT—Consisting of one Sideboard, worth \$12.50; one Extension Table, worth \$5.50, and 6 Cane Seat Chairs, worth \$2.00—outfit complete, worth \$24.00, for.....	\$19.50
ODD DRESSER—Quartered golden oak finished, with large beveled French mirror and full front.....	\$12.00
ODD DRESSERS—Oak case, golden finish, beveled mirror—size 14x24—\$10.00 value—Monday.....	\$7.75
CHIFFONNIERS—With mirror—\$8.50.....	\$12.50
LADIES' SEWING ROCKERS—Golden oak finish—cane seat.....	\$1.25
Mattresses COTTON FELT—Clean, pure and comfortable—will retain its elasticity—will not get hard or lumpy—money refunded if not satisfactory after 30 days' trial—sale price.....	\$8.00
MOSS COMBINATION MAT.—Tress—48 lbs., with 6-inch border—double leather side stitched and full tufted top—good quality ticking—Monday.....	\$3.50
NEW WOOL MATTRESS—40 lbs.—made of thoroughly good stock—best quality auto-stripped ticking—full size.....	\$4.95
FEATHER PILLOWS—6 pounds to the pair—good quality—tickling—per pair.....	90c
WASH STANDS—Towel rack and shelf.....	\$1.98

Rugs and Carpets

WHEN you buy floor covering you should investigate where you can obtain the best values, as the purchase of these goods involves a considerable amount. We present the following prices with the confidence that they cannot be duplicated in St. Louis:

Extra Quality Linoleum—real good patterns—75 rolls a grade that sells regular at 65c a yard—on sale Monday, per yard..... 49c

All-Wool Ingrain Carpets—splendid patterns—75c grade—Monday, per yard..... 55c

Best Quality Brussels Carpets—nothing better

BRIDGE MONOPOLY MAY BE DISRUPTED

Judge Advocate Davis and Attorney-General Crow Discuss the \$50,000,000 Merger.

HELD A SECRET CONFERENCE

Understood That the Federal Authorities Will Not Wait Supreme Court's Decision Before Acting.

Judge-Advocate-General H. D. Davis of the war department held a long conference yesterday with Attorney-General Edward C. Crow, relative to the disruption of the \$50,000,000 St. Louis Terminal merger.

Neither Gen. Davis, who departed for Washington, D. C., last night, nor Attorney-General Crow were willing to announce the result of the consultation.

"The government is certainly investigating the so-called bridge monopoly," said Gen. Davis, "but I must decline to discuss the details of the inquiry at this time."

Attorney-General Crow was similarly non-committal.

It is understood, however, that the federal authorities will await the action of the Missouri State Supreme Court before taking definite action.

Gen. Davis, it is said, is favorably impressed with the case as presented by the Missouri authorities, but he does not wish to institute aggressive action for the present.

"I am confident that the Terminal mon-

opoly will be dissolved," said Mr. Crow to the Post-Dispatch.

The case is now before the supreme court on a demurrer filed by the Terminal people—a proceeding which I am confident the upper court will not sustain.

"All the state asks is an opportunity to legally demonstrate that the consolidation of the Merchants Bridge Terminal Railway Co. and the Terminal Railroad Association is within the meaning of the Missouri statutes a combine, or a trust, in restraint of trade.

"Should the court decide in our favor an opportunity, in conformity with the plain provisions of the statutes, may be afforded the state of vindicating its position before a jury of Missouri citizens."

"A monopoly, no matter whom it may affect, is naturally a dangerous thing."

"The sooner the people of Missouri awake to this fact the better it will be for them."

"The trade of the Mississippi Valley has been throttled by the Terminal monopoly. My investigation, as set forth in the petition to the Supreme Court, fully demonstrates this fact, I believe."

"While I am not informed just what action the national government proposes to take I assume the authorities will so after the Terminal merger just as they did the Northern Securities Co."

"I have said repeatedly the Terminal combination is greater and more ruinous than the consolidation of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern railroad companies."

This new cure for the morphine, cocaine

and all drug habits, permanently removes all need, craving or desire for the drug, restores the dormant nerve cells and effects a perfect and permanent cure in about 10 days' time without causing the least sickness or pain. No hypodermics are used and patients are never confined, but are allowed perfect liberty at all times and they voluntarily discontinue the use of the drug.

The cure for the liquor habit is along the same advanced lines and consists of a specific which is taken by the mouth, is pleasant to the taste and exhilarating in its effects. It quiets the nerves, clears the stomach, increases and strengthens the sexual powers and permanently removes all need, craving or desire for whiskey, beer or other alcoholic stimulant in one week's time without causing the least sickness or inconvenience.

In order to verify the claims made by the discoverer of this great cure for liquor and drug habits, a reporter visited the Sanitarium and after interviewing several parties who had been cured of the morphine habit, and others who had been cured of the liquor habit, does not hesitate to recommend it as a most wonderful and successful cure.

Parties addicted to either the liquor or morphine habits desiring any information about this wonderful cure should address C. A. Reed, M. D., or Magnetic Springs Sanitarium, P. O. Box 88, Eureka Springs, Ark.

C. F. MILLS WILL SUCCEED

Resignation of F. D. Coburn as Chief of Livestock Department of Fair Accepted.

Failing health impelled the resignation of F. D. Coburn as chief of the live stock department of the World's Fair, which was accepted Saturday by President Francis.

Mr. Coburn tendered his resignation a month ago, but the Exposition management was loath to accept it, and the action was finally taken with the stipulation that he maintain advisory relations with the department as honorary chief of the department.

CUPID LAUGHS AT WAR AND WAVES

St. Louis Girl Becomes Bride of Man Whom She Sailed to Orient to Wed.

That love will have its joke at the expense of war, as well as locksmiths, is demonstrated by advices received last night by Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Dixon of 4331 Lindell boulevard of the marriage of their niece, Miss Gertrude Jackson, to Samuel T. Neely at Hong Kong, China.

War worked to prevent the happy climax of the romance, but the best it could do was to secure a partial compromise. Instead of the wedding occurring in Shanghai, as at first intended, it was celebrated in the British Isles.

Aside from that lonely and incomplete concession, on the part of the lovers, war had to sit back and see itself laughed at again.

The romance of Mr. Neely and Miss Jackson was a novel, but by no means of the hot-house or mushroom variety. It started quickly at a dance in St. Louis, and seemed to reach its full growth in a night.

But it grew, and grew, and its development was a series of ups and downs, of the exciting and unromantic business of civil engineering, the tragic fact of a 10,000 mile separation, and the serious matter of having a girl's ship fired at by a war vessel while she was en route to join her sweetheart, that because the ship had a lot of beef on board.

Mr. Neely is well known in St. Louis, although his home is in Paris, Ky. When he met Miss Jackson, a few years ago, he was employed in St. Louis. Soon after the meeting at the dance, Mr. Neely was ordered to China by his company, a large bridge-building firm. He had to go or abandon his promising career, so went. But he took with him Miss Jackson's promise to come to him when he "got things shaped up" and they should be ready to marry.

Shells Told of Contraband.

About the first of the year Mr. Neely "got things shaped up," Miss Jackson was ready, and late in January she began her long journey. She sailed from San Francisco on the Pacific steamer Corea, on which was 60 tons of beef consigned to the Russian army at Port Arthur. The vessel touched at Honolulu, and from there Miss Jackson cabled the news of her safe arrival to her aunt and uncle.

Twenty days later, when the Corea, bound for Port Arthur, was off Nagasaki, Japan, Miss Jackson learned that war had again broken between Russia and Japan, and that the 60 tons of beef hanging in the ship's refrigerators was destined by the Japs. For Japanese cruiser signed to receive the beef, ordered her to stop and, not being obeyed, began to shoot shells at her. By the time two or three of the greenish monsters had whizzed across the deck, the Corea was ready to stop.

The Corea, the beef and all the passengers were taken to Nagasaki. There the passengers were released and told they might continue to their destinations—if they could.

Miss Jackson's friends do not yet know how she managed to get from Nagasaki to Hong Kong, but she is now in the city, and late in January she began her long journey. She sailed from San Francisco on the Pacific steamer Corea, on which was 60 tons of beef consigned to the Russian army at Port Arthur. The vessel touched at Honolulu, and from there Miss Jackson cabled the news of her safe arrival to her aunt and uncle.

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CASE AGAINST TUCKER WEAK

New York World Expert, Sent to Boston, Finds Page Case in Unsatisfactory Condition.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

BOSTON, April 16.—The evidence in the Mabel Page murder case was discussed at a lengthy conference held in the attorney-general's office at the State House today.

Attorney-General Parker, District Attorney Sanderson and Chief Shaw of the state police. There was nothing made pub-

lic as to the particular points in the evidence that were under discussion.

"There is really nothing new," Attorney-General Parker said. "I have no information to be made public."

"Have you decided upon the day for the calling of the special session of the grand jury?" he was asked.

"No," replied Mr. Parker.

"Will there be a new autopsy performed on the body?"

"There is no present intention of having one."

The police at work on the case are doing very little today.

Former Chief Secret Service Agent Hazen, who came here at the request of the New York World, has telegraphed that route, executed his role in professional paper that he finds the case against style.

Tucker is based on very weak evidence. Unless there are some surprises he cannot at present see proof of the man's guilt.

"The Old Country Store."

Mr. Charles A. Force's well-known Bible class of Fountain Park Congregational Church presented "The Old Country Store" before a large audience Friday evening at the Odson. Twenty-five members of the class participated, and all acquitted themselves creditably. Henry Stinebaugh as "Tom Flanders," was realistic. Miss Kate Duckworth as Gwendy Dimkins, Herbert B. Kraft as Timothy Trueman, the price of stockholders at the country cross-

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road, executed his role in professional paper that he finds the case against style.

Tucker is based on very weak evidence. Unless there are some surprises he cannot at present see proof of the man's guilt.

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MUSIC

From "Rogers Bros. in London."

"By a Sycamore Tree," "Queen of the Bungalow," "Lena Kline," "On a Starlight Night," "American Beauty," etc., sold everywhere at 25c; Monday, while 500 copies last.

15c

MAIL ORDERS will be filled when accompanied by CASH OR MONEY ORDER while goods last. Address orders to

GLOBE, SEVENTH AND FRANKLIN.

AT 19.

HOT-WATER BOTTLES. Like cut—guaranteed. Sold everywhere at 75c and \$1.40. 1000 last (2 to a cut—most) 19c.

ALL ST. LOUIS ATTENDING THIS GREAT SALE.

Prices Almost Beyond Belief in Slaughter of

THE MEYER STORE SPRING AND

SUMMER STOCKS!

FORMERLY BROADWAY AND WASHINGTON AV.

BIGGER CROWDS! BIGGER VALUES! SUPPLY YOUR WANTS FOR

A YEAR! MORE EXTRA SALESPERSONS FOR MONDAY!

BIG SLASH IN SILKS!

At 15c—Meyer Store's 30c and 50c Taffeta Silks and Figured Satin, liberty, 19 inches wide.

At 22c—Meyer Store's 50c and 60c Louisiana Silks, China Silks and Corded Wash Silks.

At 33c—Meyer Store's 75c Pongee Silks, Oil-Boiled Taffeta Silks and 24-inch Habutai Silk.

At 49c—Meyer Store's 1.00 yard-wide Black Taffeta, 24-inch Satin Twill Foulard and 27-inch Black and Colored Waterproof India Silk.

WASH GOODS! SHEETS! PILLOW CASES! LAWNES! PERCALES! CAMBRICS!

Meyer Store's 15c Scotch Dimities, choice patterns. 75c

Meyer Store's 10c French P. K.'s, dots, figures and stripes. 10c

Meyer Store's 25c Mercerized Eimines, plain and figured. 12c

Meyer Store's 35c Washable Voiles, newest colors. 19c

Meyer Store's 30c Bleached Red Sheets, 72x90. 28c

Meyer Store's 60c Bleached Linen-Finish Bed Sheets, 84x90. 44c

Meyer Store's 12c Bleached Pillow Cases, full size. 7c

Meyer Store's 1.00 Red Spreads, hemmed. 69c

Meyer Store's 1.50 Bed Spreads, fringed. 87c

Meyer Store's 15c Hemmed Huck Towels, size 20x40, each. 9c

Meyer Store's 12c Lonsdale Cambric, yard wide. 64c

Meyer Store's 20c Black Mercerized Satin, 25 inches wide. 13c

Meyer Store's 10c Madras Gingham. 5c

Meyer Store's 15c Lawns. 6c

Meyer Store's 10c Percales, yard wide. 5c

9.95 FOR LADIES' VOILE SUITS

Ladies' 20.00 Light Voile Suit—stylishly trimmed coat, handsomely tailored—25 of them—while they last, 9.95 Monday only.

Ladies' 10.00 Cheviot Suit—Trimmed skirt—new shape coat—fancy cape—trimmed cape. 4.95

Ladies' 6.00 Taffeta Silk Coat—large cape—collar stylishly trimmed with lace. 2.95

Ladies' 5.00 Jap. Silk Waist—Full tuck blouse front, trimmed with lace. 1.98

Ladies' 10.00 Covert and Fancy Mixed Cloth Coats—Made with box pleats and belt—guaranteed lining. 4.95

Ladies' 8.00 Jap. Silk Mull Waists—Elaborately trimmed with hand-made medallions and Mexican drawn work—Monday only. 3.95

Ladies' 10.00 Voile Skirt—All shades, including black, effectively trimmed in taffeta silk. 4.95

11.90 FOR THIS 20.00 SUIT

2.25 FOR 4.00 CHIFFON HATS

Trimmed very stylish, with roses or small flowers, ribbon and ornaments—the 4.00 kind—Monday. 2.25

LACE BABY HATS—Of Oriental or silk lace, trimmed artistically with wealth of June roses, foliage, velvet ribbon and ornaments—the 7.50 kind—Monday. 4.98

UNTRIMMED HATS—Satin, straw, French sailors or flaring shapes—the 1.00 kind—Monday. 49c

ROSE FOLIAGE—15 leaves to bunch—25c kind—Monday. 10c

25c FOR 50c WASH BOILERS.

Meyer Store's 50c Willow Baskets. 25c

Meyer Store's 50c Imported Market Baskets, with covers. 29c

Meyer Store's 1.00 Willow Clothes Hampers. 95c

Meyer Store's 1.25 Never-Frag Curious Stretchers. 65c

Meyer Store's 1.00 Outrigger Alarm Clocks. 55c

1.75 FOR BOYS' 3.00 SUITS

Boys' 3.00 Novelty Suits, elegant materials. 1.75

Boys' 5.00 Novelty Suits, elegant materials. 3.89

Boys' 7.00 "Double Brown" Suits go Monday. 4.99

Boys' 10.00 "Blue and Red" Suits go Monday. 6.99

Boys' 12.00 Suits, elegant materials. 8.99

Boys' 15.00 Suits, elegant materials. 11.99

Boys' 18.00 Suits, elegant materials. 14.99

Boys' 20.00 Suits, elegant materials. 17.99

Boys' 22.00 Suits, elegant materials. 20.99

Boys' 24.00 Suits, elegant materials. 23.99

Boys' 26.00 Suits, elegant materials. 26.99

Boys' 28.00 Suits, elegant materials.

FURTHER INQUIRY IN O'BRIEN MYSTERY

Open Verdict of Coroner's Jury Leaves
Case to Warrant Officer and
Grand Jury.

BOTH WILL ACT PROMPTLY

Jenkins Shows Correspondence With
Gov. Dockery to Explain Resignation
as State Officer.

It will rest with Assistant Circuit Attorney Hancock and Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Dalton to decide whether there will be any further investigation into the cause and the antecedent circumstances of the death of Charles O'Brien, editor of the American City, at the Lutheran Hospital Tuesday.

The coroner's jury yesterday returned a verdict which did not state the cause of death clearly and specifically and did not hold any individual responsible.

Mr. Dalton says he will read the transcript of the evidence taken before the coroner and, if he finds himself justified, will issue a warrant against any person or persons who may have been concerned in causing O'Brien's death.

Should he find he is not justified in so doing, Mr. Dalton says O'Brien's relatives and friends may present the matter to the grand jury.

Assistant Circuit Attorney Hancock intimated yesterday that he will not wait for Mr. Dalton to act. He said he would confer with the coroner, and if Dr. Funkhouser thinks there is any evidence bearing on the case that he did not get and that the grand jury can get, he will present the case to the grand jury.

The jury's verdict was: A hemorrhage at the base of the brain and acute pneumonia. The evidence does not show how the condition on the jaw occurred, nor is there evidence to show that such condition caused death. The condition of the body at the time of death, as evidenced by the post-mortem examination, was such as to lead to cause death.

Thomas M. Jenkins, Democratic Thomas B. (Snake) Kinney and former Delegate John A. (Kid) Sherrill were present yesterday morning. Their stories were similar.

They said O'Brien came into Kinney's saloon while Jenkins, Sherrill and Kinney were there and seeing Mr. Jenkins, said: "There's Tom Jenkins of the Suburban railroad that put up the money to elect Mayor Welch."

O'Brien, they said, continued talking boisterously and mentioned articles that had been published about the Suburban putting up money. Jenkins told O'Brien he wrote the article and O'Brien, it was testified, called Jenkins a "liar."

Jenkins said he then pushed O'Brien away. Two other witnesses testified that they saw O'Brien, the next day in another saloon and he did not appear to be injured. Jenkins takes exception to the statements published that his resignation as a member of the state board of agriculture was a sequence of O'Brien's death.

According to the dying statements of O'Brien Jenkins was present at the time when he was assaulted in Kinney's saloon. Jenkins submitted evidence to prove himself and Gov. Dockery as follows, as proof that his resignation was tendered long before its acceptance.

Following is a copy of a letter received by Jenkins from Gov. Dockery:

Dear Sir:—I have received your letter of the 15th inst. and am glad to hear that you are well. I am sorry to hear that you are leaving the state board of agriculture. It is a great loss to the state. I am sure you will be remembered with respect and affection by all who knew you.

On April 15 last Jenkins received the following letter from Gov. Dockery:

Dear Sir:—I have received your letter of the 15th inst. and am glad to hear that you are well. I am sorry to hear that you are leaving the state board of agriculture. It is a great loss to the state. I am sure you will be remembered with respect and affection by all who knew you.

The publication in yesterday afternoon's Post-Dispatch that Mr. Jenkins had been made a going delegate to the national convention, followed by your article in the Post-Dispatch this morning, has placed both you and myself in a very embarrassing position in the eyes of my friends.

I trust you will see me right in this matter. It is my intention to add to this matter, that the public will see that I have been made a going delegate to the national convention, followed by your article in the Post-Dispatch this morning, has placed both you and myself in a very embarrassing position in the eyes of my friends.

The society drama, "A Wife," will be produced at the Olympic Theater Sunday evening, April 24, by the Old Guard Dramatic Club, the most of the members being members of the well-known Players Club.

G. F. Munce, the well-known baritone soloist at the Rock Church, and who has sung the title role in a number of operas, will assume the part of Matthew Culver. Miss Marie Dierkes, daughter of Bernard Dierkes, of local fame as a soprano, will sing the part of Helen.

Benjamin, who has recently returned from the role of leading lady, will assume the part of Helen. The company will be supported by the following: Mrs. Margaret Bell, Miss Cecile Davis, Miss Catherine Love, Miss Mary Harris, Mrs. Joe McInerney, Miss Cecile Davis, Miss Catherine Love, Miss Mary Harris, Mrs. Joe McInerney, Miss Cecile Davis, Miss Catherine Love, Miss Mary Harris, Mrs. Joe McInerney.

Wheeler, Lionel La Tour, Harry J. Scott and C. L. Amberson. This production by Mr. Hoff and will be given under the direction of Prof. Joseph Goepfert.

Archbishop Glennon to Lecture. The advisory board of the Catholic Knights of America will meet today at 7:30 at St. Joseph Hall, Eleventh street, between O'Fallon street and Chestnut street, to make final arrangements for the reunion of the Catholic Knights of America, which will be held at the St. Louis Hotel, April 24, on which occasion the Most Rev. John J. Glennon will deliver a lecture on Catholicism. A feature of the program will be a chorus of 150 voices under the direction of Prof. Joseph Goepfert.

Nurse Made Superintendent. Miss M. Heusermann, a nurse, was appointed superintendent of Lutheran Hospital at a meeting of the board last Wednesday evening. She graduated from the Lutheran Hospital in 1902.

New Neckwear for Women

Women will do well to lay in their summer supply of Neckwear at these exceptionally low prices quoted for Monday. Here are but two of the many bargains offered:

White and Ecru Colored Venice Lace Wash Stocks, in plain white and white with colors; regular price 50c; 25c at..... 25c Monday for..... 25c

(First Floor—Locust Street Door.)

New Arrivals in Women's Spring Apparel

Our great stock of women's ready-to-wear garments has been augmented during the past few days with many new creations in spring coats, suits, skirts and silk shirt waists. When you consider the immense variety of style we show, together with our extremely low prices and our high standard of quality, you will readily admit our just claim to your patronage.

New Wool Suits

In every style, material, color and shade that fashion has decreed should be worn this season. The assortment is such that detailed description is impossible, and the few items mentioned below are but an index to this immense stock.

Volle, Mohair and Taffeta Silk Suits, in every desirable color and style, including blouses, blouses and blouses, with the stylish new full skirts; splendid values at..... \$12.50

New Dress and Walking Skirts In black and all the new shades of volle, etolle panama, silk and broadcloth, all the newest serviceable chevrons and fancy suitings, all the newest shirred and plaited effects are included, together with the plain tailored-stitched garments; a complete skirt stock in every detail, at prices ranging from \$37.50 down to \$5.75, \$7.50, \$9.50 and \$15.00 down to \$18.00

Silk Shirt-Waist Suits In a complete variety of styles that are entirely new; materials are fine, and the style is a big selection of black cloth jackets, silk blouses, Mohair Traveling Coats and Cravette Haincoats. In all sizes—a special variety of styles to satisfy every taste.

New Spring Jackets A complete stock of spring jackets and top coats, in all the new shades of English covert cloth; also a big selection of black cloth jackets, silk blouses, Mohair Traveling Coats and Cravette Haincoats. In all sizes—a special variety of styles to satisfy every taste.

New Tan Covert Jackets, silk lined and tailor made; special value tomorrow..... \$5.50 New tan or black Venetian Jackets, satin lined, very stylish, at..... \$6.00 New tan Covert Coats, broad shoulder effects, collarless, satin lined..... \$6.75

New Tan Covert Coats, with or without collars, beautifully finished and tailored, and lined with fine satin; also black jackets, lined with satin in a great number of different styles and all sizes; your choice of either of these coats..... \$7.50 New tan Covert Coats, double breasted English covert cloth, lined with fine satin; styles are the new corset effects which are proving so popular this year; prices very special..... \$10.50

Peau de Sable and Taffeta Silk Coats, in beautiful new styles that will meet with your instant approval—\$25, \$35, \$45 and as low as \$5.00. Mohair and Silk Coats and Priestley's Cravette Raincoats, in every color and style, an assortment so varied and so large that every want can be satisfied; prices range from \$30.00 down to \$18.75

China Silk Wash Waists These very useful garments combine the qualities of a dressy silk waist with the serviceability of a wash waist, hence their popularity. We have them in a great variety of styles, some are tucked and lace trimmed, ranging in price from \$3.00 up, others are made of extra heavy silk in plain tailored styles, some are navy, royal blue, tan and white; prices range from \$5.00 up.

Misses' Suits and Coats New Blouse, Norfolk and Regulation Suits, a complete assortment of all the latest styles, materials and colors, at prices ranging from..... \$3.75 to \$20.00 New Coats, in the latest styles, Norfolk and belted styles, and three-quarter lengths, both lined and unlined, materials are covert, serge, cheviot and fancy mixtures; colors are navy, royal blue, tan and white; prices range from..... \$5.75 to \$18.00

Ready-to-Wear and Shirt-Waist Hats

At One-Third and One-Half Regular Prices.

We have secured from four of New York's very best manufacturers of Ready-to-Wear and Shirt-Waist Hats—their entire sample lines. This immense purchase comprises all the very latest styles in Turbans, Sailors and Flared Hats, made of rough and ready, Milan, fancy braids and chiffons—in all colors and combinations—navy, brown, red, champagne, black, burnt and white. The assortment is unlimited, hardly two hats alike, all are high-class, thoroughly well-tailored and the great values offered are heretofore unknown in St. Louis. This great quantity of stylish Hats has been assorted into large lots and arranged on separate tables according to price, for easy choosing. Detailed description is both impossible and unnecessary, sufficient to say these beautiful Sample Hats are to be sold out quickly at half and less than half regular prices, as follows:

\$1.50 FOR WOMEN'S \$4.00 HATS. \$4.00 FOR WOMEN'S \$10.00 HATS. \$2.00 FOR WOMEN'S \$3.00 HATS. \$5.00 FOR WOMEN'S \$12.00 HATS. \$2.50 FOR WOMEN'S \$6.00 HATS. \$7.50 FOR WOMEN'S \$16.00 HATS. \$3.00 FOR WOMEN'S \$7.50 HATS.

French Model Hats at One-Third Price. Three hundred French Model Hats—THE "ORIGINALS," bought by Barr's from importers at 33 1/3 cents on the dollar. These magnificent creations include the new and most popular "Bohe" Hat in many styles, Flowered Toggles in all colors and combinations, also a large variety of exquisite Picture Hats. In short, an assortment of Dressy Hats seldom shown under one roof. To demonstrate the superiority of our enlarged and improved Millinery Department we shall place these Hats on sale tomorrow at ONE-THIRD THEIR ACTUAL VALUE, as follows:

\$10.00 FOR \$25.00 MODEL HATS. \$15.00 FOR \$35.00 MODEL HATS. \$12.50 FOR \$30.00 MODEL HATS. \$16.00 FOR \$40.00 MODEL HATS. \$20.00 FOR \$45.00 MODEL HATS.

(Second Floor.)

Great Sale of High-Grade Silverware.

A great reduction sale of high-grade plated Silverware begins tomorrow morning. Extraordinary bargain opportunities will be offered, and the occasion will be one of the most important merchandise movements of the season.

25,000 pieces of Wm. Rogers & Son's AA Silver-Plated Ware at fully one-third less than the regular retail prices. It's a special purchase by us at 65c on the dollar, the benefit of which we give our customers. (Bargain.)

Fancy Shell Teaspoons, per set of six..... 40c Dessert Spoons, per set of six..... 30c Table Spoons, per set of six..... 30c Sugar Forks, per set of six..... 30c Large Forks, per set of six..... 30c

Wm. Rogers & Son's AA quadruple-plated Silverware—your choice of two very handsome fancy patterns: Teaspoons, per set of six..... 50c Dessert Spoons, per set of six..... 30c Table Spoons, per set of six..... 30c

Butter Knives, each..... 10c Sugar Shells, each..... 10c A. D. Coffee Spoons, per set of six..... 10c

Wm. Rogers & Son's AA quadruple-plated Silverware—your choice of two very handsome fancy patterns: Teaspoons, per set of six..... 50c Dessert Spoons, per set of six..... 30c Table Spoons, per set of six..... 30c

Large Size Heavy Spoons, each..... 60c Individual Butter Plates, per set of six..... 10c Individual Butter Plates, per set of six..... 10c Large Size Heavy Spoons, each..... 60c

(Bargain.)

St. Louis, Mo.

Barr's

Men's Shirts—Extra Special

100 dozen Men's White Madras Negligee Shirts, one pair cuffs—absolutely the best \$1.00 value to be had in St. Louis—all this season's styles—sizes 14 to 17 1/2—special tomorrow at..... 75c (First Floor—Seventh and Olive.)

A Purchase and Sale of New Shirt Waists at a Third Under Price.

There is no reason for reducing the price a cent so far as the waists are concerned, but the maker was overstocked and wanted to sell his goods, and we bought them at a reduction of about one-third off regular wholesale prices. There is a splendid assortment of the newest and prettiest styles, and at tomorrow's prices the waists will all be gone before night.

Ladies' Shirt Waists, made of lawn, white ground, with some black dots or figures, plaited back and front, new sleeves and collar. These Waists can sell for \$1.95; price for Monday..... \$1.48

Ladies' Shirt Waists, made of fancy striped lawn, with small black figures all over, new sleeves and collar. These waists are \$2.50; our special purchase sale Monday..... \$1.75

(Second Floor—Seventh and Olive.)

Grocery Specials

For Monday and Tuesday.
10 lbs. Best Eastern Granulated Sugar, 48c
Only 10 lbs. to a customer.

Blanco Cero or Vigor, regular price 15c—per bottle..... 10c Gaudin-Gilio Egg Noodles, per pound package..... 9c

Barr's Vanilla Sweet Chocolate, regular 10c cakes—2 for..... 15c Monarch Pitted Red Cherries, regular price 35c—per can..... 20c

Monarch Blueberries, regular price 20c—2 cans..... 35c Monarch Sliced Pineapple, regular 25c—2 cans..... 45c

(Fourth Floor.)

Cafe and Tea Room

Our new Cafe and Tea Room, on the Fourth Floor, is the best place in town for you to take your noonday lunch. Quick service, unexcelled cuisine and very reasonable prices are important reasons for your patronage.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs Greatly Reduced

A special sale of Handkerchiefs Monday at prices less than actual cost of manufacture.

Ladies' regular size, all pure linen white hemstitched Handkerchiefs in 1/4, 1/2 and 1 inch hems. These are regular 10c and 12 1/2c values—Monday, one price, each..... 8c

Ladies' hand-embroidered all-linen initial hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with fancy embroidered third designs. These would be a splendid value at 35c each—Monday, your choice of the lot..... 19c

(First Floor.)

Extraordinary Dress Goods Bargains. 20 pieces of All-Wool Scotch Suitings in the new mannish effects, bought from a prominent manufacturer at a third under price. These are 58 inches wide and are extremely stylish, being probably the most popular material brought out this season for suits or skirts. They are a positive \$1.50 value—on sale Monday morning at, per yard..... 95c

Another large shipment of English, plum and fancy Mohairs will be placed on sale for the first time Monday. (First Floor.)

Curtains and Upholstery

Our lines of upholstery fabrics, muslin, net and madras curtains and curtain materials, portieres for doors, materials for wall coverings and hangings, fabrics for furniture coverings, denims, art tickings and erettes cannot be equaled in the West.

PORTIERES—We place on sale Monday the largest line of Portieres ever brought together under one roof. Prices range from \$1.75 up to the very finest qualities made.

Real Cluny Lace Curtains of the best quality of net with lace insertions and edge on double hemmed net, worth \$6.00 per pair, special Monday at..... \$4.50

Real Cluny Lace Curtains, extra heavy cable net, worth \$8.00 per pair, tomorrow at..... \$6.25

Real Cluny Lace Curtains, lace insertion and edge, beautifully made, worth \$9.50 per pair, Monday..... \$7.50

Real Cluny Lace Curtains, worth \$14.00, at \$10.75, and others up to \$20.00 at proportionate reductions.

Special Sale of Cluny Lace Curtains

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Real Cluny Lace Curtains, lace insertion and edge, beautifully made, worth \$9.50 per pair, Monday..... \$7.50

Real Cluny Lace Curtains, worth \$14.00, at \$10.75, and others up to \$20.00 at proportionate reductions.

Japan and China Mattings

Direct purchases from the natives give us the advantage of first choice of the latest styles and colorings. We place on sale tomorrow 1500 rolls of Japanese and China Mattings from the finest inlaid effects at 65c and 45c per yard to the inexpensive kinds at, per yard..... 15c

100 rolls of unusually fine quality Matting at 25c and..... 35c

Carpets

In this department we handle only the most reliable makes. Our stock is one of the most complete in the city. To get a satisfactory idea of the first assortment of the splendid advantages we offer you must visit this section. All the latest patterns and effects for spring are shown in Tapestry Brussels, Body Brussels, Velvets, Wilton Velvets, Axminsters and Wiltons. (Third Floor.)

Beds and Bedding—Extraordinary Values for Three Days

The SAFETY is the only Sanitary Folding Bed. These illustrations tell the story:

Full Size, Partly Open. Full Size, Open. Full Size, 15 inches Wide, Closed.

THE BED COMBINES SANITATION—The air circulates all around the bed when it is closed, just as much as it does in an open bed. Positively no harboring places for vermin.

For three days, to introduce these beds more thoroughly, we make a discount of 25 per cent. This is the best Sanitary Folding Bed made and takes up the least room. If you have not seen it visit our 2d floor and have the points explained.

Three Big Values in Brass and Iron Beds.

White Enamel Iron Beds, in 3 foot, 3 foot 6 inches and 4 foot, at..... \$1.95

White Enamel Iron Beds, with brass railing and trimmings, in 3 foot, 3 foot 6 inches and 4 foot, at..... \$4.25

Brass Bed, with brass 2-in. pillars and bowed foot—the quantity is limited on this bed, so come early—put them on sale at, each..... \$7.50

MATTRESSES—Our Elastic Felt Mattress is made up in best ticking, with guarantee—special price for three days, each..... \$7.50

(Third Floor.)

Barr's Sixth Street Barr's Seventh Street Barr's Olive Street Barr's Locust Street Barr's

1

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

its
oday

unable to
cial Sale"
continued at
Salesmen

Quick.

Fourth and
Pine Sts.

100

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE

14 Words, 26c.

SE—For sale, 8-room house, 5 acres; nice
sun and shade; in Kirkwood; convenient to
tram and electric railroad.
A. MITTLEBERG, 909 Chestnut st.

BELLING—For sale, in Tuxedo Park, fine
modern 8-room brick dwelling; corner of Market
and Clark ave., one block from electric
car, 4 blocks from M. B. car.

C.—For sale, 11 acres, or part; 4 miles N. St. Louis; fine for suburban homes, truck (chicken) farms; old house, stable, well. Call address C. F. S., 4616 St. Louis av., or 507 over bldg.

D.—For sale, nice suburban home; a bargain; nice homestead; 8 rooms; beautiful grounds and surroundings; 8 1/2 acres; good outbuildings; garage, etc. Apply to owner, 103 Marshall av., Better Groves.

E.—For sale in Kirkwood 4 miles

AGE—For sale, three-room cottage; corner
1001560; cheap. For particulars address
274, Kirkwood.

SE—For sale, suburban home, eight rooms;
1180; modern; corner; \$5500. Orpen, 100
11616 Bldg.

SE—For sale, 5-room house; 1001520; fruit
trees; Big Bend rd., Old Orchard. Chas.
Peck.

E-Elegant home in Lake Geneva, Wis., cost \$100,247; 2-story house, 12 rooms, ac. grounds; large cellar, furnace, etc.; electric light and running water, fine barn, splendid maple trees, fruit trees and cement sidewalks.

CALIFORNIA, for 10 cents; full information about the land of sunshine, fruit and flowers; about orchard, vineyard and ranch life and agricultural development. We send illustrated magazine six months' trial for 10 cents. The Western Empire, 231 Time Block, Los Angeles. (66)

BINDINGS, ETC.—For sale, buildings, farming, poultry appliances; poultry; rent of \$100; \$25 yearly. Clover Leaf Poultry Farm, Burton, Mo.

TRY RANCH—For sale: \$10,500 buys finely
proved poultry and fruit ranch, near San
Francisco; easy terms; health and fortune com-
mand. Write for full description and views, to
L. H. Anderson, Chicago.

—For sale, 24 acres, 27 miles out, im-
proved, in St. Louis County. J. R. Klein, 2017
8th st.

—20,000 acres fine fruit and vegetable lands
sale; in large or small tracts. For particu-

PROPERTY OUT OF CITY FOR RENT.

Massachusetts Bay

TO LET FOR THE SEASON.
Jerusalem rd., Cohasset, Mass., south shore
Massachusetts Bay, 20 miles from Boston, di-
rect on the sea, a large, modern stone resi-
dence stable and casino; extensive grounds
woodlands; bath house; house is fully fur-

G. D. HRAMAN,
50 Congress st., Boston, Mass. (10)

PROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE
14 Words 20c

WING For sale, fine nine-room brick dwell-
ing, reception hall, bath, hot and cold water,
kitchen, ice; good condition; bargain. Call 2244
West st.

ING—For sale, 4404 N. 21st st., two-story
all arranged in flats of five rooms and bath
all conveniences.

ING HOUSE—For sale, 11-room house, full
all rooms; rent \$35; \$6000; 2 blocks from
Station; a bargain. Ad. P 103, P.D.

E—For sale, 6-room brick house; lot 50x
fruit, shrubbery; healthy, high location;
fare; Price R. R. or Tower Groves car
D. Owner, 6832 Smithey av., Gratiot.

—For sale, a 2-story brick flat, in 7 rooms, dry, cooler and large yard. Apply at 1804 E. Marsh st.

—For sale, 2306 Oxford av., 6-room, new, new house, with furnace; lot 60x135.

—For sale, 6-room house; bath, cement fruit trees; lot 50x125. Call at 1459 Belt.

—For sale, cheaper than renting. 4 rooms.
P. 180. P. 180. P. 180. P. 180. P. 180. P. 180.
condition, reasonable. P. 180. P. 180. P. 180. P. 180. P. 180. P. 180.

POPE FOND OF A GAME OF CARDS

Insists on Company at Dinner and Personally Bestows Gifts on Children and Beggars.

STILL TAKES ROLE OF PRIEST

New Pontiff's Liberal Policy Rapidly Overcoming the Hostility of the Italian Government.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
NEW YORK, April 16.—Few American laymen have had thus far as good an opportunity to study Pope Pius X as John D. Crimmins, who has just returned from a winter abroad, a considerable part of which was passed in Rome.

Sitting in the Post-Dispatch correspondent of the personality of the new Pontiff and of the probable course of the latter's reign.

"He is almost the direct opposite of his predecessor, whom I saw several times of the polished diplomat, accustomed to power and trained in the ways of the Vatican."

"His successor is the personification of the pastor—the shepherd of the flock. No better picture of him could be painted than that of the village preacher in Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village.'"

"You have read of the Pope's aversion to pomp and formality—how he has rebelled against dining in state and wearing the pompous vestments of his office."

"He is a man who has attended many of those little dinners in Venice. He said that after the meal, which was extremely simple, the host enjoyed a game of cards with his friends."

Still Takes the Role of a Priest.

"I do not know that, as Pope, he continues to play cards, but, under his administration, there has been a marked change in the atmosphere of the Vatican."

"Instead of appearing only on ceremonial occasions, Pope Pius X. is present at a service which he conducted in a chapel no larger than this room. Nothing less formal could be seen in any little country church. For the time being, he was not the head of the church, but simply the parish priest. He preached a sermon, which is something no other Pope ever did, as far as I am aware."

"What will be the effect of the new Pope's policy on the relations between the church and state in Italy?"

Thinks Church and State Near Agreement.

"I believe it will lead in time to a complete reconciliation," he replied. "There has already been a great change in the situation. The Dowager Queen Margherita, who is greatly beloved by the Italian people, is doing much to break down the barrier between the church and the state. She pays frequent visits to hospitals and schools which are under the patronage of the church, and a section of the army I saw some of their work which I admired. I wanted to bring it home with me, but when I returned to purchase it, I found that Queen Margherita had been there before me and bought the article."

"Two of her gentlemen-in-waiting recently had an audience with the Pope. It has been reported that she intends to visit him herself. Such action on her part would undoubtedly raise a storm of protests just now, but even the hint that such a thing is possible shows how greatly the situation has changed."

REARDON BRINGING BIG IRISH EXHIBIT

St. Louisman Arrives in New York from Emerald Isle Where He Secured 600 Features.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
NEW YORK, April 16.—According to James A. Reardon, the St. Louis World's Fair commissioner for Ireland, the latter country will be represented by the best exhibit ever offered by the sons of the Shamrock land.

Mr. Reardon said tonight at the Imperial Hotel, where he went immediately upon the arrival of the Campania this morning:

"The Irish people are not understood in this country. Their great energy and skill in manufacture, as well as their literary and artistic abilities, do not begin to be appreciated, and it has been our aim throughout, while preparing for the fair, to gather together an exhibit which shall instruct as well as interest."

"That the efforts of Mr. Reardon have not been vain can be better understood when it is known that there will be presented at the fair over six hundred exhibits, representing every industry practiced in Ireland."

"The Irish section of the fair covers over four acres of ground. The front of the main building is an exact copy of the old Irish House of Commons at Dublin, now occupied by the Bank of Ireland, while the exhibit hall proper follows in detail the architecture of the Dublin Castle House. The home of the late President McKinley's grandfather will also be reproduced at the fair, as will the old St. Columba's chapel. Mr. Reardon was successful in securing every article of furniture in the old McKinley home in the north of Ireland."

"About eighty persons, whose services Mr. Reardon has secured, will arrive from Ireland next Sunday and will at once proceed to St. Louis, where many will actually engage in Irish handicrafts in numerous replica Irish cottages."

"Relics of Ireland's patriots will be on exhibit, as will manuscripts of Irish literature dating from the fourth century, many of them originals. A genuine Irish theatrical company will produce plays by Irish authors. In an Irish theater, while not of the least interest will be an Irish band of forty pieces, organized now for eighteen years, every member of which is a strict teetotaler."

THE CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

Knox Says It Will Become Operative in December.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Attorney General Knox has concluded that the Chinese exclusion law will become operative on the expiration of the Chinese treaty next December, and that it will remain in effect until it is amended by Congress or superseded by a new treaty.

He so informed the President today and his written opinion will be considered at the cabinet meeting next Tuesday.

This is the interpretation of the numerous Chinese and features that Secretary Hay has decided to make, but he was in doubt as to whether it was the correct one. The Chinese are anxious to appeal to the courts when the treaty expires, as they allege the exclusion law is at the same time.

The exclusion law is more drastic than the treaty.

Will Give Eucharist Party.

The young women of the Sacred Heart parish will give a eucharist party on Tuesday evening at Northwest High School.

WILL IGNORE SUPREME COURT

TELLURIDE, Colo., April 16.—Adjutant-General Bell said today he had received no official information in regard to the writ of habeas corpus for President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners issued by the state supreme court.

"The military cannot be interfered with in its operations by the civil courts and I will not present Mr. Moyer before the supreme court next Thursday at Denver or anywhere else unless I am ordered to do so by the governor," said Gen. Bell.

Mr. Moyer is suffering from bronchial trouble which has been developed in a damp cell. Questioned today regarding his treatment he said: "I do not wish to complain under these circumstances, but I have thought over the question thoroughly and for the life of me I cannot see what the military officers expect to gain by keeping me here. They can not hope to cripple the federation by holding me here, and I do not see how it is a warning to others."

A settlement of the entire question through the supreme court is favored by the president of the federation. He says that would put an end to the trouble if both sides abide by the decision.

Prices for Sunday Schools.

The Sunday schools of St. Louis are

working industriously on petitions for the closing of saloons on Sunday, and luncheon and models are to be awarded schools and largest lists of signatures. There is to be a grand inter-denominational Sunday school song service at the awarding of the prizes.

Congressman Baker on Warpath.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
WASHINGTON, April 16.—The House had

another attack of Representative Baker of Brooklyn today. During the consideration of the general deficiency bill, he again offered his amendment to reimburse the railroads for the special trains, food, liquor, wine, cigars, etc., furnished to President Roosevelt. The Democrats refused to support his amendment, and Mr. Baker, after a few remarks, withdrew his amendment, and an appeal which he had pending.

Japanese to Banquet in the "Dutch Room."

The members of the Japanese colony will give a banquet this evening in the Dutch room of the Hamilton Hotel. Hamilton and Maple avenues, in honor of their countryman, Baron Matsui. There are over one hundred Japanese in the city at the present time, and it is expected that most of them will be present on this occasion.

THE SECOND WEEK OF THE GUMPERTZ SALE

Promises hundreds of rare and meritorious bargains to our patrons. We won't say that these unapproachable offerings for Monday are greater than prevailed last week—that would be next to impossible—but they are equally as generous. This Gumpertz stock consists of \$63,000 worth of fresh and seasonable merchandise—just the kind most in demand now. Many lots could not be brought over from East St. Louis till Friday and Saturday and will be added for Monday's selling, thus grandly augmenting the lines in each department. Remember, G. GUMPERTZ, SON & CO. was East St. Louis' largest and best stocked department store—WE BOUGHT IT FOR 52c ON THE DOLLAR. That's why we can afford to sell such splendid and desirable goods at such wondrously low prices.

G. Gumpertz, Son & Co.'s

Hosiery and Underwear

Stock up now while these prices are so exceptionally low.

LADIES' LILE THREAD HOSE—Fast black and seamless—Gumpertz's price 12c—Monday 12c.

LADIES' BLACK LILE THREAD HOSE—All new lace patterns—some ladies' imported fancy colored hose included in this lot—Gumpertz's price 12c—Monday 12c.

LADIES' IMPORTED LILE THREAD HOSE—Silver lace, verticals and boot patterns—Gumpertz's price \$1.00—Monday 75c.

LADIES' VESTS—White Swiss ribbed, silk and lisle—high neck—long sleeves—Gumpertz's price \$1.00—Monday 60c.

LADIES' EXTRA SIZE VESTS—Shaped garments—high and V neck—long or no sleeves—French band, wide knee lace trim—Gumpertz's price 35c—Monday 25c.

LADIES' VESTS—Shaped to fit—high and V neck—long or no sleeves—French band, wide knee lace trim—Gumpertz's price 35c—Monday 25c.

LADIES' VESTS—Shaped to fit—high and V neck—long or no sleeves—French band, wide knee lace trim—Gumpertz's price 35c—Monday 25c.

We Give

EAGLE

Trading Stamps

Ask for them when making your purchases.

G. Gumpertz, Son & Co.'s

Umbrellas and Parasols.

Mixed and Children's Silk Parasols—Blue and pink; Gumpertz's price 75c and 1.00—in this sale 50c.

Ladies' All-Silk Parasols—Black, white and fancies; Gumpertz's price \$2.50—in this sale 1.25.

Ladies' All-Silk Stuffed Parasols—Black and white; Gumpertz's price \$2.50—in this sale 1.75.

Ladies' Fancy Parasols—Linen and made colors—black and white; Gumpertz's price \$2.50—in this sale 85c.

Children's Fancy Parasols—With ruffles; Gumpertz's price 35c—Monday 25c.

Ladies' Silk Umbrellas—Gumpertz's price \$3 and \$2.50 kind—in this sale 1.25.

Ladies' and Men's All-Silk Umbrellas—With fine handles; Gumpertz's price \$1.50—in this sale .98.

Ladies' Black Umbrellas—High-grade; Gumpertz's price \$2.50—in this sale 1.50.

Five-Dyed Silk Tasse Umbrellas—With fancy silver-trimmed handles; Gumpertz's price \$1.50—in this sale 75c.

The Eagle Trading Stamp

Compon given with Sunday's St. Louis Star will be exchanged in our Premium Room Annex for Ten Eagle Trading Stamps.

G. Gumpertz, Son & Co.'s

Women's Outergarments

In making your selections from this great stock you can rest assured that the styles are correct, the merchandise thoroughly reliable and the values the most extraordinary of the year. Monday's magnetic attractions will surely crowd this ever-busy Woman's Section of ours to overflowing.

WOMEN'S \$15 Tailored Suits, \$7.95.

We cannot too strongly emphasize the greatness of this Suit Bargain—brand-new, fashionable Suits bought for this spring's business, Monday at practically half their regular selling price—made of excellent all-wool materials in fancy mixtures, chevrons and serges—the dressy Eton and blouse styles, with pretty capes—trimmed with neat braids—some taffeta, others satin lined—the skirts are graceful in hang and some are trimmed—these suits come in the correct shades of brown, blue, gray and fancy mixtures in the lighter shades—Gumpertz's price \$15.00, and they'd be splendid values at that—Monday, choice for

\$7.95

G. Gumpertz, Son & Co.'s

Domestics.

6c to 7c Fabrics for 3c.

Bleached Muslin, 4 width, fine quality—challie in newest printing and wool effects and fine sheer lawns with latest designs—fabrics worthy 6c to 7c—yard and these were Gumpertz's prices—Monday at Famous—

Amoskrag Apron Gingham—none better—Gumpertz's price 75c—ours 60c.

Bleached Pillow Cases—42x36-inch—Gumpertz's price 13c—ours 10c.

Bleached Sheets—good sheeting—48x90-inch—Gumpertz's price 50c—ours 38c.

Bleached Sheets—heavy sheeting—48x90-inch—Gumpertz's price 60c—ours 45c.

Unbleached Sheetings—2 yards wide—Gumpertz's price 2c—ours 13c.

Canton Flannel—Bleached—good weight—Gumpertz's price 2c—ours 5c.

Best Prints—short lengths—all kinds—Gumpertz's price 3c—ours 6c.

Cheviot Shirtings—20-inch—blue stripes and checks—Gumpertz's price 12c—ours 6c.

G. Gumpertz, Son & Co.'s

TRUNKS.

An opportunity of securing a good practical trunk for very little money.

\$16.00, \$15.00 and \$20.00 Trunks, \$9.75—A number of high-grade Trunks from the Gumpertz's stock—all in good condition except some scratched up in moving—only about 16 in the lot—anyone wanting a first-class trunk at a great reduction should grasp this chance—Gumpertz's price \$16, \$15 and \$20—Monday choice for

\$9.75

\$6.00, \$10.00 and \$12.00 TRUNKS, \$4.95—These are also from the Gumpertz's stock—Trunks suitable for ladies or gentlemen—among trunk bargains ever offered—Gumpertz's prices \$6, \$10 and \$12—Monday at Famous

\$4.95

\$4.00 DRESS SUIT CASES, \$2.50—Covered with black keratin—nicely grained—steel frames—protected corners—side bolts—cloth lined and have shirt folds—all prices—Gumpertz's price \$4.00—Monday at Famous.

G. Gumpertz, Son & Co.'s

Undermuslins.

WOMEN'S MUSLIN DRAWERS—Of good quality muslin, deep flounce with one inch tuck—each all sizes—Gumpertz's 50c values—Monday, and only two to 29c.

WOMEN'S SHORT KNEE SKIRTS—Of good muslin—29 to 31 inch lengths—cluster of hemstitched tucks—Gumpertz's price 35c—Monday at Famous 22c.

CHILDREN'S DRAWERS—Of good muslin—ruffle bottom—sizes from 2 to 4—Gumpertz's 15c value while 20c pair last, and you'd better come early—7c.

G. Gumpertz, Son & Co.'s

White Goods.

25c AND 35c SWISS AND P. K.'S, 9c.—This lot is comprised of full pieces, half pieces and short 2 to 10 yard lengths, consisting of Fancy P. K.'s worth 50c yard. Plain Velt P. K.'s worth 25c and 35c yard and White Madras in single and cluster cords—goods suitable for separate skirts, full suits or waists and worth as above—you can select them Monday at, yard

India Linens—Sheer and fine; Gumpertz's 15c kind—now 7c.

Mercerized Madras—Beautiful designs—Gumpertz's 40c kind—now 25c.

Persian Lawns—32 inches wide—Gumpertz's 30c kind—now 19c.

Paris Lawns—The ideal white fabric—40 inch—Gumpertz's 60c kind—now 39c.

G. Gumpertz, Son & Co.'s

Men's and Boys' Headwear.

MEN'S STIFF AND SOFT HATS—From the Gumpertz's stock—all new desirable Spring styles in shades of buff, electric, mocha and black—Gumpertz's price \$2.00 and \$2.50—at Famous, Monday

MEN'S AND CHILDREN'S CAPS—That Gumpertz's sold for 60c and 75c—at Famous, Monday

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SPRING—That Gumpertz's sold for 25c—at Famous, Monday

G. Gumpertz, Son & Co.'s

Stocks and Sets.

Monday we put on sale 50 dozen Tab Collars, Stocks and Sets—including all that is new and up to the minute—all the combinations and effects that are in the spring—Gumpertz's 50c values—Monday at Famous choice for

25c

G. Gumpertz, Son & Co.'s

SHOES.

Good, sturdy, wear-resisting kinds—materially reduced in price for Monday's record-breaking selling.

LADIES' \$4.00 SHOES, \$2.00—Finest patent calf or calf kid—hand-turned or Goodway welt—all new styles—regularly sold by Gumpertz at \$4.00—Monday at Famous

LADIES' \$3.00 AND \$2.50 SHOES, \$1.25—These come in all leathers—hand-turned or Goodway welt—all the newest styles and patterns—all style heels—Gumpertz's price \$3 and \$2.50—Monday at Famous

LADIES' \$2.00 AND \$1.50 SHOES, \$1.00—Vici kid and patent leather—flexible or extension soles—Chubb, opera and military heels—Gumpertz's price \$2.00 and \$2.50—Monday

LADIES' OXFORDS AND SANDALS, \$1.50—Patent and stock trim—turned or McKay sewed—Gumpertz's price \$1.50 kind—Monday at Famous

MEN'S \$4.00 SHOES, \$2.00—High grade—patent kid and calf—lace and blucher styles—perfect—Gumpertz's price \$4.00—Monday at Famous

MEN'S \$3.00 SHOES, \$1.50—In calf, velour and box calf—Gumpertz's price \$3.00—Monday at Famous

BOYS' FINE SHOES—Vici kid, velour or box calf, also animal calf—Gumpertz's price \$1.50—Monday at Famous

BOYS' \$2.00 SHOES, \$1.00—Vici kid, velour or box calf, also animal calf—Gumpertz's price \$2.00—Monday at Famous

G. Gumpertz, Son & Co.'s

Jewelry.

SOUVENIR TRAYS—With excellent views struck in the metal—prominent World's Fair buildings and St. Louis landmarks of distinction—made to sell for 35c—Monday at Famous 18c.

GOLD BEAD NECK CHAINS—Gumpertz's price 25c—while they last Monday 10c.

SETS OF BEAUTY PINS—One piece—Roman and polished gold finished—two pins on card—Gumpertz's price 25c—Monday, 10c.

300 BUCKLES—All styles, including gilt, black, jet, French gray and genuine cut steel buckles—Gumpertz's price up to \$1.25—Monday, choice at 10c to 49c.

G. Gumpertz, Son & Co.'s

Refrigerators and Other Necessities.

For the Household can be bought Monday in our Economy Basement for less money than such good, practical kinds can be had elsewhere.

Refrigerators—The "Century"—lined throughout with zinc—removable waste pipe—27 inches high, 33 inches wide—Monday 4.95.

Refrigerators—The "Garland"—white enameled on zinc—lift-out ice chamber—adjustable shelves—removable waste pipe—all the latest improvements—41 inches high, 27 inches wide—100 capacity—Monday at Famous 10.75.

Refrigerators—The "Crystal"—glass-lined provision compartment—bottom vitreous with tile lined—sinc-lined ice chamber—walls packed with mineral wool—polished brass trimmings—34 inches high, 30 inches wide—ice capacity 50 pounds—Monday at Famous 16.75.

Refrigerators—The "Glacier"—genuine porcelain enamel fired on sheet steel—you can not break, scratch or corrode this wonderful lining—adjustable shelves or same material—case made of oak—hand polished—nickel trimmings—eight walls—44 inches high, 35 inches wide—Monday at Famous 27.50.

Ready-Mixed Paints—Good quality—for house or floor—per quart 73c.

French Floor Varnish—Made especially for floors—per pint 25c.

Mrs. Potts' Rod Irons—Three iron handles and stand—Monday 65c.

Jewel Carpet Sweeper—The best made—Monday 10c.

Spice Cabinet—Made of hardwood—4 drawers—Monday 25c.

Home Numbers—Gold brass—nickel-plated—Monday 5c.

Folding Lawn Seater—Made of ash—painted red—natural finished—Monday 75c.

G. Gumpertz, Son & Co.'s

CUP, SAUCER, PLATE and BRIC-A-BRAC RACK.

Made of oak—nicely varnished—three shelves—35 inches long—35 inches high—will hold 12 cups and saucers, 12 plates and Bric-a-brac on top—a very pretty ornament for your dining room—regular \$1.00 value—Monday while 25c of them last—special at 45c.

Carpet Sweepers—Blasell's make—Cyclo bearing—fully nickel-plated—fancy nickel side—Monday 3.00.

Furniture Vaseline—High grade—per pint 15c.

White Lead—Ground in pure oil—in 12 1/2, 25 and 50 pound kegs—4c per pound—Monday 4c.

Curtain Stretchers—Adjustable pins—brass in center—Monday 1.50.

Wash Wringers—American Wringer Co.'s Challenger Brand Wood Frame Wringer—Monday 1.25.

Wash Boilers—Copper bottom—slightly dented 50c.

Lawn Mowers—The "Climax"—3 blades—made of solid steel—ball bearing—13 inches—Monday 1.98.

Garden Hose—We have 16 sections of Garden Hose sent in by different manufacturers to select our line from—every section warranted—lengths of 25 feet each—brass couplings—worth up to 15c per foot—Monday per section 4.00.

Hose Reels—Made of hardwood—turned spindle through center—painted green—complete with hinges—Monday 75c.

Window Screens—Made of selected hardwood—extends from 24 to 32 inches—25 inches high, 25-34 inches high, 25-18 inches high—Monday 18c.



TAKE A LOOK

At the complete house, room and apartment directory in today's Want pages.

Over a Million Readers Every Sunday.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

A BAD BLOT

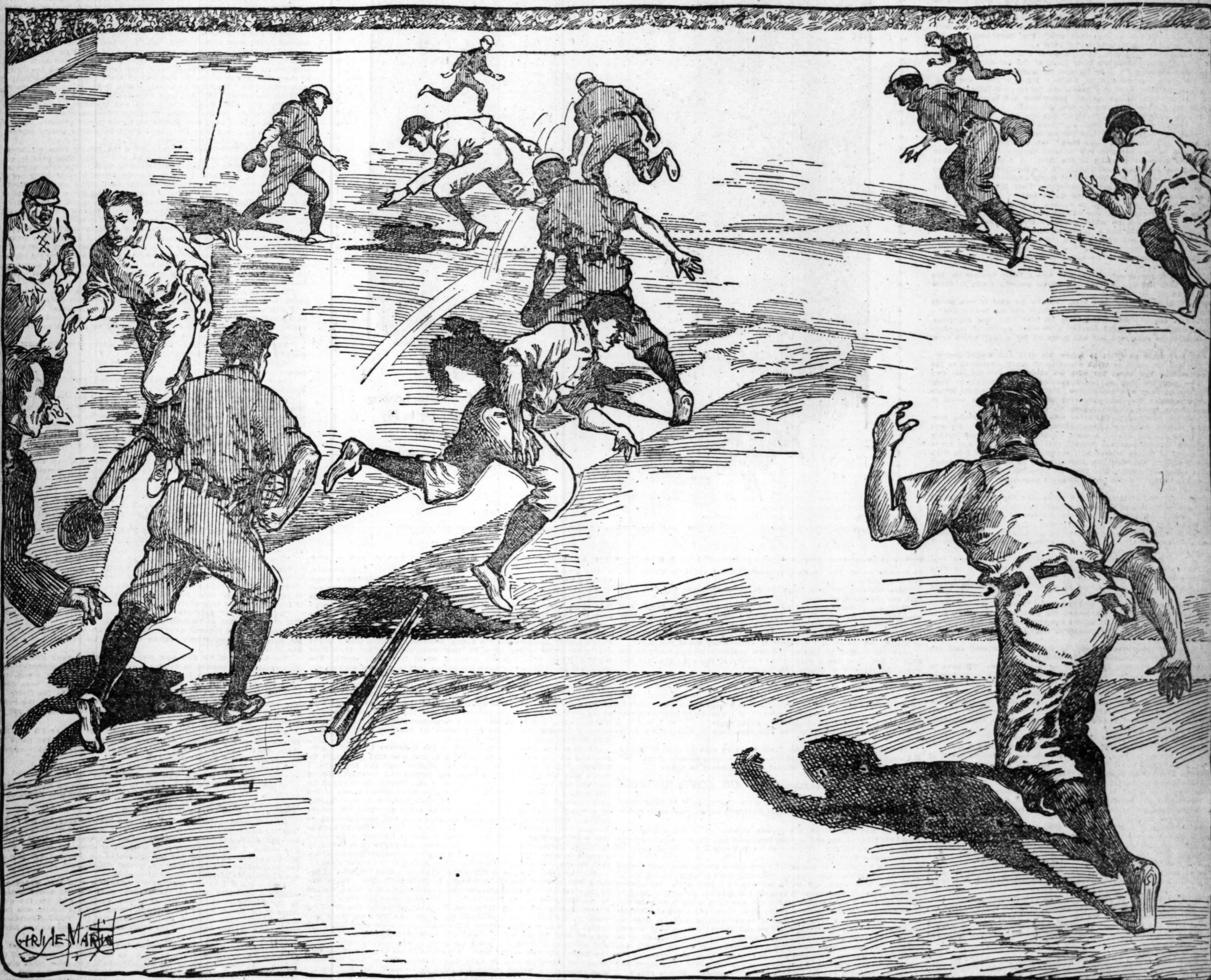
May be an Employee Who is Not Trustworthy
Inefficient, careless help is easily replaced by the capable, careful kind through P.D. Wants.

PART THREE.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1904.

PAGES 1-8

BUNCH YOUR HITS IF YOU WANT TO WIN GREAT STAKES IN THE GAME OF LIFE



"The Pinch Comes When There Are Three Men on Bases and a Safe Hit Means Victory."



CARDINALS AND BROWNS were contending for the applause of the multitude, which, when gained with regularity, may be coined by the managers into profits and by the players into salaries of exceeding size. The multitude was great, the players were eager, the game was fast. Twelve times the Cardinals' batters drove the ball safely out of the diamond; but in the end of the nine innings found only two tallies on their club score. The Browns made five hits; four of these were in one inning. The Browns gained three tallies and won the game. In fielding the clubs were evenly matched, or it might be the Cardinals were a shade better than their opponents.

How, then, are we to account for the result? The smallest boy on the bleachers knows the answer: The Browns bunched their hits. That is the explanation of all victory. One success must be followed by another and another and another until the game is won. The club or player content with one strong, true effort might

as well be content with an unbroken succession of bad plays, of failures. There is no value in a single success save as it serves to inspire another. Play the game—whatever it may be—in which you engage; play it with hand, foot, ear and eye; watch the chances; when Opportunity smiles be ready to grasp her favor. Having won an advantage play harder for another, hand quicker, foot more nimble, eye keener, all your senses alert.

Bunch your hits. Many men step to the plate full of pride in their ability to knock any ball to the fence. It is a good asset, this confidence, and has been the foundation stone on which the triumph of many a worker on many a field has been built. But the man at the plate must contend with the man in the box and the thousand untoward circumstances of the game. If he bunts safely it may be all that should be expected of him. He reaches first base proud of his achievement and lounges off the bag, to tell how he did it. The alert man in the box puts the ball over to first and the runner is out. He may now go to the bench and tell

how it happened if any will listen to the tale.

The principle of bunching hits was applicable to his play. It was not enough for him to gain first; he should have gained second, third; he should have tallied.

Back to the bench, you failure. Hide your crimson face and let the spectators forget your inefficiency.

You sold a good bill of goods in Carthage. That's good, but what did you do in Joplin, in Webb City, in Galena? One bill sold doesn't make a salesman. Another string of failures and you'll be checking bills again with no higher future than that of serving an indefinite term of years for a small salary.

So you cured Jones of his long-standing malady with a simple remedy no other doctor had thought of using. Bright man, but you failed to keep office hours on Tuesday when Jones' friend Robinson, the rich contractor, called to consult you and he went to another physician, and you were careless in that fever case which resulted so disastrously, and Mrs. Smith smelled honor on

your breath and told you not to call again. There is the limbo of disreputable practice awaiting you. Opportunity will play jokes now, sending you only crimes to commit.

And you who won the old lawyer's ungrudging praise when you framed the first papers in that big suit against the consolidated corporations, do you remember that you failed to find the citations he asked for to combat the defendant's demurrer; that you bungled the appeal, and when that big client who has a fancy for dressing like a ragspicker called you insulted him and drove his business out of the office?

And you—

And you—

Do you remember how you failed to bunch your hits, how one success turned your brain and left you without strength to mount the second rung of the ladder to fame and fortune?

Piling success on success is not easy, but it is the only way to win in any game. Most college medal winners fail to achieve prominence in the world. They look upon the honors gained as crowns, finalities. Like the village has-been, who

sits on the cracker box at the grocery and draws reminiscences of long-lost prowess, they think the world remembers and appreciates that which never fixed the world's attention when it occurred.

The first success is easier than the last. The pinch comes when there are three men on bases ready to make the tallies that shall tie the score, and you are at bat with the whole responsibility weighing you down. Then a safe hit means victory. Don't let the danger of defeat unnerve you; resolve, when you face it, to win or die in the attempt. Then victory is half won.

How?

By adding a hit to a bunch.

One hit is like a cipher; the second is a cipher placed in front of the first; the third a cipher placed in front of the second. At the crisis in your game of business, law, medicine, carpentry, bricklaying, machine or shoe building, the opportunity will come to put a numeral in front of those ciphers, to accomplish something which shall turn negative successes into positive victory. Bunch your hits and win your game.

"Don't let the danger of defeat unnerve you: resolve when you face it to win or die. Then victory is half won."

III. The Grand Commander. In Which the Grand Commander Relates to Queen Isyl, While Wooing Her, the Story of "The Teacher's Pet, or Love Juvenile."



URING the last sentences of the mysterious stranger's narrative, Queen Isyl's eyes, gazing somewhat abstractedly over the crowd of dancers on the floor below, had noticed a slight commotion at the farther end of the pavilion. This excitement spread rapidly until one by one the couples left the center of the hall, and stood watching the main entrance. The band stopped, and in the sudden silence there came a hush. A figure from outside, a figure of a girl, was heard, followed by low cheering. Through this clamor, Isyl caught her own name yelled by staccato voices, as the new arrivals came jubilantly nearer. She turned toward the hiding place of the stranger, and spoke hurriedly behind her fan.

"You must go now, quick! Do you hear all that racket? It must be the Knights of the Golden Gate—my friends, and I must be ready to receive them. It will be all right now. You have been awfully good to me, but you mustn't be found here."

"Well," said the stranger, "I'll vanish if I must be shaken, but I'll return to claim my bride anon, at the psychological moment. Is there anything I can do for you, my Queen?"

Isyl's thoughts ran quickly to Norine's flight. "Yes," she said, "you can! Go to Miss Almerio's house, see her or her father if you can, and find out what is the matter. Something has happened and I must know what it is. Can you do that for me?"

"He can do little who can't do this," was the reply. "I'm as good a little Pinkerton as you ever sent anywhere."

She tossed her lace handkerchief behind her. "Here, take this, so that I'll know you when you come back," she whispered.

She glanced behind her and saw a hand capture the favor; then she heard the stranger jumping to the floor. A door slammed. At that moment the hilarious Commandery of the Knights of the Golden Gate burst into the hall, a whirlwind of thirty impetuous youths uniformed in white canvas vaquero costumes. They proceeded noisily toward the throne, crying, "Long live Queen Isyl!"

After this tribute they started to enliven the assembly, but the Grand Commander, mindful of his official position, bowed low before the dais, swinging a huge white sombrero from his head. He was what some women would call a handsome man.

"Well, Miss Isyl—I beg your pardon, your majesty," he said, "you are looking charming this evening. You need no scepter to show your power. You must remember," he added playfully, "that I prophesied this!"

In private life, the Grand Commander was a Latin teacher in the Santa Clara High School. "Will your gracious majesty deign to favor me with a dance?"

"Not in this long train," Isyl said, "but I'd be glad if you would take me to the supper room. I feel rather faint and my head aches."

Desirous of one of those tête-à-têtes for which he was notorious, the Grand Commander secured for her a secluded corner of the supper room. Here he ensconced her and prepared for a determined love-making.

At first Isyl made no effort to follow his silly and stilted conversation. She had too much to think about to be much interested in the schoolmaster who had bored her with his attentions for the last two years. The supper, however, was about enough to keep a maiden's mind busy with conjectures. But at last she became aware that her companion was becoming even more fulsome than usual in his compliments, more languishing in his gaze.

Then, at the doorway on the other side of the room, a young man suddenly appeared, dangle a lace handkerchief in his hand. He was tall and well evening dress. A maid would have to be considerably in love with him to persuade herself that he was handsome, for a tumbled shock of copper colored hair surmounted a freckled face with a square jaw. Isyl, catching this first glimpse of him, felt her heart sink with disappointment. Was this the romantic, picturesque cavalier she had been waiting with so much eagerness? And then he smiled.

man could do anything with a smile like that, and a woman nothing against it. It was the antidote always ready for his imperiousness. It was a smile that blew down resentment as a wind blows down a fence, and it took Isyl off her feet at once. The stranger was ugly, there was no doubt of that, but the character in his face made the Grand Commander look like a pretty doll. Between the two of them there was instant conflict.

"There is a gentleman over there trying to catch your eye," remarked the Grand Commander. "To my mind he resembles nothing more than a gargoyle. If you catch my meaning."

"That man is a very good friend of mine," Isyl interrupted, stiffly and curtly.

"Oh, I beg pardon, I'm sure," said the Grand Commander.

The mysterious stranger approached the pair with a few moments this evening. Could I have the pleasure of some bunches of well-chosen words with thee?"

"The Queen is otherwise engaged, as you can easily see," said the Grand Commander, infuriated at this interruption.

The mysterious stranger bowed with mock politeness. "I'll have to disappoint you by refusing to give the countess—curse me in the presence of the Queen of Love and Beauty," he said, suavely.

Isyl, who after the Grand Commander's exhibition of tact, would have accepted the company of a chimpanzee in preference, turned to him with the smile that women give at such times. "You'll really have to excuse me," she said, "I did promise him a few minutes."

The discomfited wooer left sulily.

"Now what have you found out you were expecting?" asked the Queen.

"Nothing," was the disappointing reply. "Old man Almerio wouldn't talk till I had inserted one of my patent-leather 'T's in the crack of the door, and refused to let him shut it. He then gave me one of the most cordial invitations to stay out that I have ever experienced in a short but somewhat zig-zag career. When I insisted, in my artless Japanese way, that I had to have the news, he swore with one hand on his heart that his daughter was upstairs with raging headache, and with the other he reached for a large, determined-looking stick. I departed without leaving my card."

"Then Norine is at home after all?" said the Queen.

"She is, or she isn't—that's a skinch. But in my book it's a thousand to one that she isn't. The old man followed me back and I saw him arguing with the high muck-a-muck here. The one that thinks he's a chamberlain or lord high executioner or something."

"But we must find her!" Isyl cried. "I can't bear it, this stealing all her fun! She's the queen by rights, and if no one else can find her, I will."

"With little Tommy, of course?" he inquired, "meaning me."

"Oh, if you would help me! We can go tomorrow morning, for the parade doesn't start till 2. It was only a few minutes ago."

"I'll call for you at 1," said the red-headed youth, and I'll bring a microscope and a fine-toothed comb. We'll go through the town, and let no guilty man escape!"

Isyl started to give him back the ring.

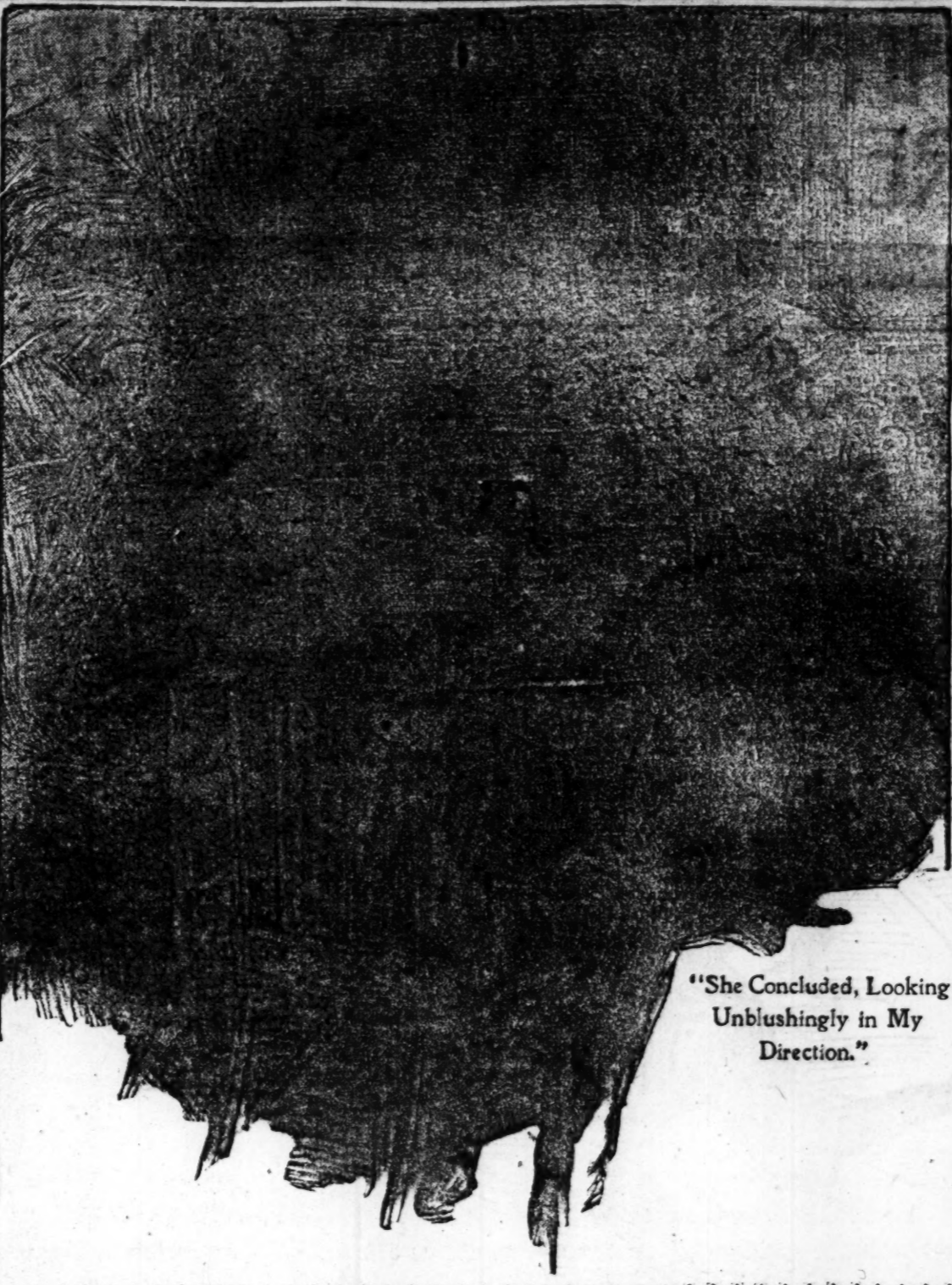
"No, keep it," he said. "We'll talk about that tomorrow. I'll have to resign in favor of my friend, little Cozy-corner Willie, the Human Fork Chop, for I must have him. I haven't arranged the hour for the sun to rise tomorrow and I mustn't disappoint so many trusting people. Farewell, O Queen."

He left, Isyl following him with her eyes and a smile. But her expression faded, as the Grand Commander, seeing her alone, reappeared.

He did indeed look like a pork chop, with his brown, well-done beard and his pink, rare cheeks, and the metaphor cheered Isyl almost

The Reign of Queen Isyl

A Connected Series of Fantastic and Amusing Love Stories Told by Gelett Burgess and Will Irwin.



"She Concluded, Looking Unblushingly in My Direction."

to another smile. The Grand Commander kindled under its kindly tolling influence.

"Miss Almerio," he said, "was the queen of diamonds, but you, Miss Isyl, are the queen of hearts."

"Tell me, queen of hearts," he went on, seeing the smile deepen and reaching unsuccessfully for her hand, "if a man of not too displeasing an exterior, of a cultivated and refined mind, a faithful character and assured position in the community, should ask you to become your king of hearts—let me state a hypothetical case—what would you say?"

Now the number of similar cautious proposals he had made to the girls of San Jose was a part of the history of the city, and Isyl had small compunction in taking him lightly.

"I suppose I'd say," she said, watching the door, "that you'd make a better knave. Is this the only trick you ever tried to take?"

"Ah, the only one I ever really cared to win," he answered soulfully, "except perhaps one other. That was a sincere but foolish fancy, and I was cruelly, barely deceived. If I may carry out the metaphor, the king was playing against marked cards."

"Yes," said Isyl absently, "you have been in love before, have you?"

"I feel, I know," he replied, "that I can be sure of your sympathy if I confide to you the history of the most fascinating episode of my life."

And without waiting for further encouragement he began

The Story of the Teacher's Pet, OR LOVE JUVENILE

HAVE usually made it a point, in my teaching, never to form social relations with my pupils. It sadly interferes with discipline; it makes

But a man has to make a certain number of mistakes before he learns the truth of this. My own experience was, I must confess, embarrassing. If not painful. It occurred while I was a teacher of Latin in the Potomac High School.

Among my pupils in the senior class was a girl of seventeen named Rowena Philbrick. She was an innocent, fresh-looking, young thing, with big blue eyes and white teeth and a merry smile that always seemed perfectly ingenuous. Whenever I caught her covertly looking at me, I am sure I blushed, for really, she was quite a distracting person.

I was younger then, and more susceptible. I may say I lacked discrimination, not to speak of knowledge of human nature, and, in especial, women. Rowena's beauty attracted me and I began soon to be interested in her. It seems absurd now, that I should have allowed myself to be so sure that I was seriously smitten. Of course, you must understand the attachment was gradual. I am not naturally impetuous or reckless, and I was exceedingly careful to do nothing whatever to arouse gossip. I was very guarded too, in my first offers of friendship, to be sure. I was sure feelings would be reciprocated. I sounded her and found that I was not, upon the whole, unattractive to her.

I began by keeping her after school occasionally, ostensibly for the purpose of giving advice in her Latin syntax, upon which point she was lamentably weak, and also to stimulate her desire for higher scholarship, for she was of but mediocre intellectual endowments. I am afraid,

Occasionally, too, I permitted myself to walk home with Rowena, assisting her with some of those delightful tests from "Coleridge's Table Talk" or "Eighteenth Century Wit and Humor." She was always responsive, often slightly too much so, laughing immoderately at things that, to me, seemed, at best, but mildly amusing. Poor little thing! I suppose the opportunity for truly intellectual comradeship with a highly cultivated man slightly bewildered her with excitement.

But the pathetic lack of true scholarship annoyed me excessively. In my foolish fondness for the young Rowena, I fancied that I might kindle her pride in her work by occasionally marking her recitations slightly higher than a strict estimate would find them worth. She seemed to be delighted by these gratuitous credits, and her parents expressed themselves as being pleased to find her doing so well in the class. Sometimes, too, I would give her hints as to the composition of an English theme to be handed in, hastily sketching the subject and pointing out cross-references easily attainable, and then she would look at me with her blue, innocent eyes in a way that made me, I admit it frankly, wish to embrace her. But I restrained myself, and never gave any one the slightest chance to question my behavior. My friendship with Rowena was, to the last, Platonic.

At times she asked me in regard to the questions I intended propounding on the morrow, and, thinking in this way that she might be induced to give more attention to her studies than she had done, I would give her guarded hints as to my quizzes and invariably found that she had been greatly helped in her work thereby. Encouraged by this sign of interest and anxious to form her mind more broadly in the pure interests of her intellectual life, I made practice of ascertaining in a roundabout way, the questions to be asked by other instructors in the chemistry and mathematics examinations and communicated to Rowena their general tenor. I was glad to see that, owing perhaps to this encouragement, she began to take a sincere interest in her class standing. Despite the fact that, by this time, she began to be called, in juvenile derision, "the teacher's pet," owing to a misapprehension of my motives, she was recognized as one of the leaders of the senior class.

But there was one "little fire within the lute"—it is Tennyson, I believe, who so expresses it—that began to threaten trouble. There was in the class a young scapegrace named Oliver Burne, who was a menace to the discipline of the school, and thoroughly unscrupulous and dishonest. During one of the first weeks of the term I caught him throwing water in the school yard, although such rude acts were expressly forbidden by a rule of the school principal. On another occasion, spheres, kept for the use of drawing classes, disappeared mysteriously, and, although I could not prove his guilt, I was morally certain that the Burne boy had stolen them. I mention these ungentlemanly violations of discipline only to show how unprincipled he was, for there was never the slightest personal animus on my part. Most of his infraction were so cleverly achieved that absolute detection was impossible. He was a rosy, apple-cheeked lad, small for his age, and no one, to look at him, would believe an innocent appearing boy could be, at heart, so malicious and depraved.

Singularly enough, as I thought at the time, Oliver Burne's scholarship was above reproach. The correctness of his examination papers surprised me. They were often as superior as Rowena's. In simple jus-

ness, I would not fail to credit him "prowess," and even "prowess with credit," for justice has always been the keynote in my teaching. I could, however, call the attention of the principal to his uniform bad conduct, although it was seldom that I could point out any one overt act against the rules, and had to be guided rather by what I knew of the boy's evil character than by any visible proof of his misconduct. In retaliation, he inaugurated a series of petty annoyances that tortured my nerves. I did my best to induce the principal to expel the lad, but my influence was brought to bear that made that impossible. The politics and corruption in the country schools is sometimes past belief.

The horrid term "teacher's pet," which was applied to Rowena, had its compensations. It set us two off against the world and cemented a growing friendship. I could wait, for she was yet quite young, and, at any rate, I did not care to become engaged to her until the summer vacation had begun. I planned to resign then, and, taking my young bride to some other place, find in a remote and quiet school district a peaceful married future.

The final examinations, closing the term, approached. And then came one of those depressing outbreaks of juvenile depravity which occur, occasionally, in even the best regulated schools. The teacher of botany was an elderly female named Miss Murieta Byles, and I may say that she was justly unpopular. She had already antagonized me by complaining to the principal, in a fit of jealousy, of my intimacy with Miss Rowena Philbrick, a matter quite without her jurisdiction. That fact alone is an index to the narrowness of her character. Her complexion was, when not concealed beneath cosmetics, somewhat turbid. If I may express myself in that way, and she had been favored by her pupils with the expressive, if insulting sobriquet "Mud-faced Moll." This nickname, admirably lettered in red paint, now began to be displayed in the most improbable places. It appeared on the blackboards of the assembly room today, and tomorrow in shocking distinctness upon the school steps, and had to be removed by an arduous day's work with a cold chisel. "Mud-faced Moll" was found painted on the front of the principal's desk, on the flagging of the school yard, and finally upon every one of the dozen new maps stored in the attic. All efforts to ascertain the identity of the culprit were unavailing, although the principal kept the entire school after hours, and questioned each pupil in turn, individually and alone. Miss Byles' mortification was so hysterical that she actually had the hardihood to accuse me of perpetrating the outrages. Had it not been for this, I could have been almost amused at the ridiculousness of the farce.

But the interest now came to drive the subject from my mind. The scholarship averages were computed, and it was discovered to my delight that Rowena led, and was thereby entitled to the valedictory at the graduating exercises. I saw in this the opportunity of doing her a service. As she had no particular literary bent, while my own talents have always been in that direction, I spent several nights in composing a valedictory paper for her that should mark an epoch in the history of the Potomac High School. Rowena was overjoyed to find herself relieved of a necessity which had been somewhat dreaded.

The day before graduation a teachers' meeting was called to give the final approval of the candidates for diploma. I had made a strong effort to prevent Oliver Burne from graduating, feeling that it would be a blot on the high standard of the school to have such a young reprobate dismissed honorably. I was in my room formulating my argument on this point and summarizing the details of his misconduct when Rowena came to me.

"If you go up to the map room immediately," she said, "you may catch the boy who has been painting the signs about the building!"

I was surprised, but went at once upstairs and mounted the ladder to the unfinished attic where the maps were kept. I was looking about, seeing no one, when my attention was called to a noise below. The Burne boy was removing the ladder!

"Burne," I called to him, "replace that ladder instantly, sir!" He mocked me in the most impudent manner.

"What'll you give me if I'll let you go?" he said, making a rude gesture.

The supreme impertinence of his demand fairly stifled me. I was surprised more than that—shocked!

"Burne, I shall attend to your case as soon as I get down." I warned him sternly. I confess that my attitude at the time was undignified, almost ridiculous, for there were no floor boards, and I had trouble balancing on the rafters.

Instead of answering me the little fiend drew out a manuscript and began to read, beginning with a melodramatic style that gripped and wounded me more than I can say.

"Standing as we do today upon the threshold of a new career, the sweet old days of childhood not yet quite gone, the mysterious duties of manhood and womanhood not yet quite come, let us face once again the memories of dear school life, and then make up our minds to go out into the world and do our part in advancing the noblest standards of right and truth that we learned here in this well-loved place."

The boy's infatuation and sentimentalism was so touching, and I shuddered to hear my own literary efforts so horribly and wilfully distorted. For, need I say that he had in his possession the valedictory that I had just written for Rowena Philbrick? It was painful beyond words to my shrinking susceptibilities, for I am foolishly sensitive.

"Rowena likes the paper fine!" the young scamp declared. "I desire to thank you, Mr. Ardley, for the great assistance you have given me, through Rowena. Heaven knows, I can't wait with innumerable mock-politeness. We have both enjoyed your tips on the examination papers very much. It has been a great help. In fact, without your invaluable aid, I doubt if I would be able to graduate. As it is, I stand No. 4."

"You will never graduate from this school, young man," I said. "I'll attend to that at teachers' meeting today."

"Yes, and give yourself away," he cried. "Do you want me to tell Mr. Briggs how you've been helping Rowena? Do you mind if I show him this paper?"

The brutality of his plot now struck me with a pang of anguish. How could I ever explain, in helping Rowena, I had been prompted only by affection and a desire for her best welfare? Technically, I had violated the etiquette of my profession, although it had only been done with the loftiest of motives. I measured the distance to the floor. It was altogether too far to risk jumping. I was as much at the bottom mercy as if I were tied to an Apache stake. But the worst was yet to come.

"Now, you get busy, Ardie, and do what I tell you, or I'll call Mr. Briggs and give the whole thing away. There's a pot of red paint up there. See it? You must take it and paint 'Mud-faced Moll' on the biggest map of the United States. Hurry up, now!"

I hesitated; yet, after all, what could I do?

"Here comes Mr. Briggs!" he called in a hoarse, threatening voice.

There was no other way. I picked up a brush, reeking with carbolic, and, as slowly as I could, I began to letter the abominable words upon the varnished surface of the map.

"Faster, please," said Burne. I obeyed.

At that moment, the principal, who had been looking for me to attend the teachers' meeting, came upstairs. I did not hear him, but the boy Burne did, and rapidly climbed out of the window and hid on the fire escape. I went on painting, in a trance of sickening despair, when Mr. Briggs entered the hallway and discovered me, just as I was putting the final letters on the disgusting epithet, "Mud-faced Moll." It was one of the most painful moments of my life.

Pardon me if I do not describe my interview with him, which was witnessed by Burne through the window; a fact which added greatly to my discomfort. I could not, of course, explain, and, for that pretty name of the school, I was permitted to resign, and the matter was kept confidential. I have heard that subsequently the Potomac Gazette published a garbled account of the affair at the time Rowena and Burne were married.

Oliver Burne, graduated, of course, but even that fact was not so harrowing to my feelings as to have to sit with the faculty of the school, upon a platform of the assembly hall, and hear that pretty innocent-looking girl, scarcely more than a child, read her paper. She concluded with the following words, my own words, looking unblushingly in my direction:

"Above all, let us remember that the faith we place in our friends is the keystone of all that is noblest and best in life, and that what we do for others will be a sustaining influence through the worst of life's vicissitudes and trials."

DAUGHTERS OF TEXAS WORK TO SAVE ALAMO MISSION FROM DESTRUCTION

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 14.—The Daughters of the Republic of Texas are making a heroic effort to save to posterity

the historic buildings and spots of the state. On the anniversary of the victory of San Jacinto, there will be held in San Antonio a celebration beginning April 13 and ending April 24. Between those two dates a continuous street carnival will be carried on, and on April 21 a parade and battle of flowers. In the evening the state patriotic ball for the benefit of the Alamo mission fund will take place. This celebration is under the auspices of Otis de Zavala chapter of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas.

This organization, as its name implies, is composed of the descendants of the heroes and early pioneers of Texas. The chapters, located in the different cities, are given names noted in Texas history, and special work is undertaken by each. Just how its principal object is to raise money to pay for the rescue of the Alamo mission from destruction, and to restore and preserve it.

Don't suffer from La Grippe, Chills, Colds or Malaria, Fever and Ague, this Spring.

It is the best preventive on the market and never fails to give satisfaction. It also cures Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, and Typhoid.

Try it.

The society has saved several of the old missions, and the most beautiful of them, the San Jose de Aguayo, has been substantially repaired. A tablet has been placed upon the Veramendi Palace, the residence of Vice-Governor Veramendi, in which Bowie lived and Ben Milam died. A tablet has also been placed upon the convent part of the mission of the Alamo to emphasize its importance as the scene of the sacrifice in the history of warfare.

The old ball "San Antonio," dated 1824, has been placed in the Alamo chapel, and historic names have been perpetuated in the streets and schools and manuscripts, historical data, old books on Texas history and other relics of the birth of the Texas republic have been preserved.

But the greatest work of all undertaken by the society is the saving of the Alamo mission, San Antonio de Valero. A large part of the original mission is still standing on the Alamo plain. The chapel of the mission is the property of the state of Texas, but the scene of the greater part of that memorable martyrdom has belonged for years to private individuals and is now used as a wholesale grocery.

Adna de Zavala secured from the owners of the building a special price on it and set about to raise the money necessary to save it. Miss Driscoll was made chairman and treasurer of the Alamo mission fund, and in unselfish patriotism advanced the money and took over the property for the society.

RADWAY'S

PILLS

ALWAYS RELIABLE PURELY VEGETABLE

RADWAY & CO., NEW YORK.
Gentlemen:—For the past two years I was suffering from nervous dyspepsia and constipation. After eating I would have a sensation of heaviness in the stomach, full like vomiting, and distress in the head, and then I would have a feeling of fullness in the bowels. I was unable to sleep. My physician could not cure me. I was almost in despair. At last a friend persuaded me to try "Radway's Pills," and I am glad to say that they not only relieved me, but positively cured me. Even after taking them only a few days, a regularity of the bowels was established, and the dyspeptic symptoms disappeared. Now I feel like a new person. May God bless you and your wonderful remedy. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
Yours for health,
Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists, or sent by mail to
RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.

\$15.00
SOMETHING WORTH BUYING.
I will ship C. O. D., with privilege of examination, this solid Oak Desk, golden finish, Yale lock, automatic lock on drawers, pen and blotter racks, casted. Size—45 inches long, 30 inches wide, 45 inches high. Shipping weight, 155 pounds. Send \$10.00 and this desk; if you find an represented, pay freight agent \$5.00 and freight, and you will receive the biggest bargain ever offered. Write for Descriptive Circular.

WILLIAM G. WILLARD,
Dept. No. 25, 310-15-27 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

FREE to St. Louis Fair

For two weeks, go when you like, stop at hotel you like. WE PAY THE EXPENSES. DON'T MISS IT

Sixty first class trips to be GIVEN AWAY.
Send \$1 for a "NEW LIFE" and tell us how many people you think will come to the St. Louis Fair. Send your names and addresses to the NEW LIFE, 111 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo. We will select the names of the winners. The winners will be notified by mail. The winners will be given a first class trip to the St. Louis Fair, with all expenses paid. The winners will be given a first class trip to the St. Louis Fair, with all expenses paid. The winners will be given a first class trip to the St. Louis Fair, with all expenses paid.

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Second class trip to the St. Louis Fair, with all expenses paid. The winners will be given a second class trip to the St. Louis Fair, with all expenses paid. The winners will be given a second class trip to the St. Louis Fair, with all expenses paid. The winners will be given a second class trip to the St. Louis Fair, with all expenses paid. The winners will be given a second class trip to the St. Louis Fair, with all expenses paid.

Third class trip to the St. Louis Fair, with all expenses paid. The winners will be given a third class trip to the St. Louis Fair, with all expenses paid. The winners will be given a third class trip to the St. Louis Fair, with all expenses paid. The winners will be given a third class trip to the St. Louis Fair, with all expenses paid. The winners will be given a third class trip to the St. Louis Fair, with all expenses paid.

SANTA CLAUS ROBBED OF \$1000

Clause in the Will of Martin Sizemore Prevents Daughter From Leaving Money to Buy Christmas Presents.

PARIS, Ill., April 16.—Miss Cynthia Sizemore left \$1000 in her will for the purchase of Christmas presents for poor children, and there was great rejoicing and anticipation for next year.

It has just been discovered that Santa Claus will not get the money after all for attention has just been called to a clause in the will of her father, Martin Sizemore, which renders the will of the daughter null and void.

If the interpretation of the father's will is correct Miss Sizemore had only a life interest in the property bequeathed. As she died without issue the property reverts to his surviving heirs.

Property which Miss Sizemore had sold will be deduced back to the estate.



If you wanted to make steam you wouldn't use half coal and half slate. You would use all coal—and good coal at that.

Why shouldn't your digestive organs be treated as carefully as a steam boiler?

"FORCE" is the greatest power-maker for the human engine.

Sunny Jim

If "FORCE" were a passing fad would three million people be eating it to-day with a relish? There are over forty "breakfast foods" But there is only one "FORCE."



Thought She Had Heart Trouble.

The experience of Miss Raymond shows conclusively that irregular heart action—fluttering or oppression of the organ—is generally the result of a distended condition of the stomach. Get the stomach in order by using

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin

and the heart trouble will disappear. Read Miss Raymond's honest statement:

Pepsin Syrup Company, Monticello, Ill.:

Gentlemen—For four years I had heart trouble. I knew at times that the action was irregular. I also suffered with a heavy feeling in the stomach, so that my food distressed me very often. My mother was very worried, and I was naturally very depressed. One day one of my club friends advised me to try your Syrup Pepsin. I had little faith in it, but she praised it so highly and insisted that I must try it, so I purchased one bottle and decided to give it a trial. Before that was half gone I felt like another girl. I then kept taking it until I had used seven bottles and found that it not only cured the derangement of my stomach, but regulated the supposed heart trouble, and I gladly endorse it.

LILLIAN RAYMOND,

3739 Indiana Ave., Flat 7, Chicago, Ill.

Miss Raymond is past president and an ardent worker in the South Side Temperance Association of Chicago.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL THE 50c and \$1.00 SIZES. Full size bottles—no sample to deceive the savvy.

BURNS OF COLORADO WINS HALF MILLION

Famous Suit Between Portland Mine Owners Settled by Iowa Supreme Court for Defendant.

BUSINESS WRECKS FRIENDSHIP

Doyle Beaten in Attempt to Secure Control of Company for Purpose of Ousting Burns.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., April 15.—The reversal by the Supreme Court of Iowa last week of the decision of the district court at Council Bluffs which gave James Doyle a judgment against James J. Burns of Colorado Springs for \$44,927.71, together with \$304 interest, was resolved here with joy by the friends of Burns. The judgment was rendered April 9, 1903, after a trial lasting from Nov. 12 to Dec. 20, 1901. The reversal was handed down April 9, 1904.

The suit was filed by Doyle to recover nearly a million dollars in payment of his interests in the Bobtail, Tidewater and Devil's Own claims, which form part of the Portland company's property. The suit was first instituted in 1898 and judgment was rendered for \$217,000, Burns permitting the suit to go by default. This judgment was later set aside, on showing made by Burns after Doyle, who was mayor of Victor, Colo., had spent six months in jail for contempt of court, which had ordered him to discontinue proceedings in Iowa, but which Doyle refused to do.

The trial at Council Bluffs was made famous because of each side using a corps of detectives to watch witnesses summoned to testify in the case.

Legatese Both

Came From Maine.

The history of this litigation reads like a romance, and it has been in the courts of two states for years.

The case begins with the closing days of 1891 and covers the succeeding years. In 1891 Doyle was 23 years of age and Burns was 42 years old. Both are natives of the state of Maine and both had become citizens of Colorado prior to 1891. Doyle was acquainted with Burns' family in Portland; also knew Burns there.

The partnership between Burns and Doyle began in the winter of 1891. In November, 1891, Burns, with J. J. O'Driscoll and E. M. Stevenson, went to the Cripple Creek district on a prospecting tour. They discovered and located several claims, which are now included in the Portland Gold Mining Co.'s properties. These claims were the Bobtail No. 1, Bobtail No. 2, Bobtail No. 3, Devil's Own, Mary, Alice and one or two others. They did not become in the district very long when one O'Haire was taken into their partnership.

Christmas Day of 1891 the men returned to Colorado Springs to spend the day, and here the first disagreement came, which was to be followed by nearly two score actions brought by or against the various members of the prospecting party. The entrance of Doyle into the partnership came the following month, January, 1892. He came up from Colorado Springs and went to live with Burns. On the 21st of January he told Burns that he had discovered a fractional piece of ground which was bounded by the other claims and which bore rich looking float. The next day he set out to discover a gold-bearing vein in the mine. This he did and was rewarded with a one-third interest.

In April, 1892, when the various lode mining claims were to be surrendered to the Portland Gold Mining Co., it was decided that the Portland claim should go to the three shares 45,000 to go to Doyle, 45,000 to Burns and 45,000 to O'Haire. The remaining 45,000 shares were to be divided among Burns, Doyle and Harnan in equal proportions. Shortly afterward Burns became president of the Portland Gold Mining Co. and Doyle was elected secretary.

In addition to his possession of 15,000 shares from the sale of the Portland, Doyle also received 15,000 shares for his interest in the Bobtail No. 1.

Harnan Gets a

Third Interest.

In the summer of 1892 the interests of O'Driscoll, O'Haire and the other prospectors who had been in partnership with Burns were separated from the new firm of Burns & Doyle, who decided to continue operations alone. In the fall of the year John Harnan was taken into the partnership of the Portland, the consideration being that he should uncover a gold-bearing vein in the mine. This he did and was rewarded with a one-third interest.

In April, 1894, when the various lode mining claims were to be surrendered to the Portland Gold Mining Co., it was decided that the Portland claim should go to the three shares 45,000 to go to Doyle, 45,000 to Burns and 45,000 to O'Haire. The remaining 45,000 shares were to be divided among Burns, Doyle and Harnan in equal proportions. Shortly afterward Burns became president of the Portland Gold Mining Co. and Doyle was elected secretary.

In the early part of 1897 relations between Burns and Doyle became strained, and, it is said, Doyle tried to secure control of the company for the purpose of ousting Burns. He failed in this attempt and then introduced a resolution at a board meeting in April, 1897, to begin legal proceedings to recover from Burns and Stratton the amounts paid them for the Devil's Own and Black Diamond properties. This resolution failed to carry.

On Dec. 15, 1897, Doyle gave an option to Frank G. Peck on all his holdings, amounting to 37,250 shares of Portland stock, at 50 cents a share, the market price then being 50 cents a share. For his holdings, which he subsequently transferred to Peck, he received \$214,435.50. The payment of this sum was held by the Burns party to be a discharge in full to Doyle for all his holdings.

One month later Doyle sprung on Burns the famous suit which was passed on today by the supreme court of Iowa. He caused to be served on Burns a demand for the delivery of 75,000 shares as a demand for the proceeds from the sale of the Bobtail No. 2 by Burns to the Portland company, and the dividends which those shares drew, amounting to \$23,000. He also demanded 15,000 shares from Burns for his share of the sale of the Devil's Own and Tidewater, and the dividends which that stock drew, amounting to \$7,700. The basis of the suit was an agreement alleged by Doyle that he and Burns were to share equally in their mining operations.

The suit was brought in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, and was defended by Doyle, judgment being entered for him in the sum of \$177,025. Burns then began instant proceedings in Colorado to restrain Doyle from bringing any suit against him. Doyle ignored this injunction and was forced to spend a year in jail for contempt of court. Subsequently, in July, 1899, application to set aside the default judgment was made by Burns, and by stipulation the default was set aside and Burns withdrew his injunction proceedings against Doyle.

The case was finally set for trial on Oct. 1, 1901, in the district court at Council Bluffs. An impressive array of attorneys were pitted against each other. Burns' counsel included C. R. Thomas and Senator T. M. Patterson of Iowa. Doyle being represented by C. J. Hughes and many others. After a short continuance in the trial, the case was finally set on to the jury, which returned a verdict for Doyle of \$44,927.71, a motion for new trial was argued and overruled and judgment on the verdict was entered in April, 1903.

WE MOVE WEDNESDAY

ONLY TWO DAYS LEFT

IN WHICH TO DISPOSE OF THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK.

We are determined not to take a single piece of Jewelry with us. If one price don't sell them, another will.

BARRIOS DIAMONDS

Set in Rings,
Brooches,
Stick Pins, Studs,
Ear-Rings and
Cuff Buttons,
Formerly sold
from \$1.50 to
\$4.50—Today....

25c

Wednesday Ends the Greatest Sale in the History of the Jewelry Business.

This is positively your last chance to buy Genuine BARRIOS DIAMONDS at a reduced price.

COME EARLY AND AVOID THE RUSH.

IF YOU LIVE OUT OF TOWN ORDER BY MAIL.

Send money or express order for \$1.00 and you will receive in return the four pieces you select. These articles will come to you postage prepaid and we defy you or anyone else to detect any diamond we send you from the genuine article.

BARRIOS DIAMOND CO.

Opposite Barr's. 616 OLIVE STREET. Opposite Barr's.



A Mother's Care

The coming of womanhood, the time when menstruation makes its first appearance is fraught with great danger for any girl.

Wine of Cardui is the best medicine to take at this time, because it is the most successful menstrual regulator known to the science of medicine—because it is a simple vegetable extract, perfectly harmless to the most delicate child. Every mother who knows what Wine of Cardui will do always gives it to her daughter.

Wine of Cardui, in removing the dangers from young girlhood, smooths the way to uninterrupted health through life.

With menstruation started right much of the danger which surrounds womanhood is warded off. Irregular menstruation induces bearing down pains, ovarian troubles, nervousness and the many ills which make young womanhood unhappy, motherhood a torturing and middle age a time of distress.

Wine of Cardui gives robust health to young women, strength to mothers and a happy old age to grandmothers. It makes any woman fit for any duty of life.

Let your daughter start now to secure health. There is health in every bottle of Wine of Cardui.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL \$1.00 BOTTLES OF WINE OF CARDUI.

A rat with a red hot stove in his stomach



In the manufacture of Stearns' Electric Rat and Roach Paste, a peculiar chemical is used that when swallowed by rats or mice feels like a red hot stove in the stomach and begins to burn them up; crazed by this feeling after having eaten

Stearns' Electric Rat and Roach Paste

they rush madly out of the house in search of water and gasping for air. In a few moments all is over and their bodies are burned up and Stearns' Electric Paste has once more proven that it is sure death to rats and mice. It also kills cockroaches, water bugs and all other vermin.

GUARANTEE Your money will be refunded if Stearns' Electric Rat and Roach Paste does not do all that is claimed for it.

2 oz. box, 25c; Hotel size (light blue) \$1.00. Sold by all dealers or sent express prepaid on receipt of price.

STEARNS' ELECTRIC PASTE CO.
Tribune Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON

Is the name sometimes given to what is generally known as the RASH DISEASE. It is not contagious in the sense of the lower classes. The parents and best people are sometimes infected with this awful malady through handling the clothing, drinking from the same vessel, using the same toilet articles, or otherwise coming in contact with persons who have contracted it.

It begins usually with a little blister or sore, then swelling in the groin, a red eruption breaks out on the body, sores and ulcers appear in the mouth, the throat becomes ulcerated, the hair, eye brows and lashes fall out and, as the blood becomes more contaminated, copper colored spots and pustular eruptions and sores appear upon different parts of the body, and the poison even destroys the bones.

Our MAJOR CURE is a Specific for this loathsome disease, and cures it even in the worst forms. It is a perfect antidote for the powerful virus that pollutes the blood and penetrates to all parts of the system. Unless you get this poison out of your blood it will ruin you, and bring disaster and disease upon your children for it can be transmitted from parent to child.

Write for our free home treatment book and learn all about contagious blood poisoning. If you want medical advice give us a history of your case, and our physicians will furnish all the information you need without any charge whatever.

•Cook Remedy Co., 1537 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

Make Her Young Again



HAIR-HEALTH always brings back the natural and beautiful color of youth to gray, faded or bleached hair. Gives new life and growth to thin hair. Prevents dandruff and baldness. *"As good as coffee for the hair food,"* and positively restores gray hair to its youthful color. A healthful hair dressing for men and women; its use cannot be detected. See how Mrs. Mason, Nuttallburg, W. Va., was made young again by using

HAY'S HAIR-HEALTH

"I find enclosed \$2.50 for which send 4 bottles of Hay's Hair-Health. I am delighted with the results. My hair used to be gray that I was ashamed for anyone to see me and being so young it almost killed me to think my hair was getting white so long before I was an old woman, and thanks to Hay's Health, it grows back, cannot be found in my head and I have not used all of one bottle."

LARGE 3oz. BOTTLES. AT LEADING DRUGGISTS.

Free Soap Offer Good for 25c. value

HARTMAN SOAP.

Cut out and sign this coupon in five days; take it to any of the following druggists and they will give you a large bottle of Hay's Hair-Health and a 25c. cake of Hartman Medicated Soap, the best soap for Hair, Scalp, Combesion, Bath and Toilet, both for Fifty cents; regular price, per. Redeemed by leading druggists everywhere at their shops only, or by the Philip Hay Specialties Co., New York City, Newark, N. J., either with or without soap, by express, prepaid, in plain sealed package on receipt of 60c. and this coupon.

GUARANTEE

Any person purchasing Hay's Hair-Health anywhere in the U. S. who has not been acquainted, may have his money back by addressing PHILIP HAY Specialties Co., New York City, N. Y., enclosing this Coupon.

Name.....
Address.....
R. & C. substitutes. Insert on having Hay's Hair-Health.

Fellowing Druggists supply Hay's Hair-Health and Hartman Soap in their shops only:

WOLFF-WILSON CO., Wash. and 6th; HABOTAKT, 700 N. Broadway; JOHNSON BROS., Broadway and Franklin av.; ENDERLE DRUG CO., 6th and Chestnut; Broadway and Mackay sts.; DOOR, E. 10th St. and Walnut St. PHARMACY, E. Franklin av.; LEHMANN, Wash. and Jefferson; ANT MONOPOLY DRUG CO., 6th and Market; MEYER, FRANKLIN and 2nd; FRIEDLANDER, Market, TMM, 10th and Franklin; SMITH, 2112 W. 14th; STERNIGER DRUG CO., 1400 N. Grand; MAULEY, 1101 Madison; MILLER, 200 S. Broadway; BELTZ, 1037 S. Broadway; EAST ST. LOUIS—MEIKER, 326 Klonsdorff av. and Commerce and 4th Sts.



INTERNATIONAL
SERUM
TOXIN
COMPANY

Are you suffering with contagious blood poison? The International Serum Toxin Treatment is an absolute cure for this disease. This treatment is acknowledged by the medical profession to be the only positive cure. Primary, secondary or tertiary, we solicit the worst cases. Hot springs and other old time mercurial treatments given only temporary relief. Thousands of discouraged graduates of these so called cures have taken our treatment and are to-day living witnesses of the wonderful cures obtained through our Serum Toxin. Do not waste time and money on other treatments. They will not cure. Our Serum Treatment is the only cure. You can take this treatment privately at your own home under our absolute guarantee to cure you. This guarantee is backed by the largest Medical Institute in the world. We mail free in plain sealed envelope "Completely Cured in Twelve Weeks" and our valuable Medical Treatise "Hope".

THE INTERNATIONAL SERUM TOXIN COMPANY
Suite 738 3d, James Building, Broadway and 26th Street, New York, N. Y.

POST-DISPATCH

PATTERNS

Lady's Dressing Sack



No. 6028—Attractiveness is as important a factor for as comfort in the selection of a dressing sack, and both these details were considered in designing the one shown here, in figured material and having a prettily shaped collar and deep cuff in plain colored material. It takes up no more time to make up a pretty dressing sack, and the material costs no more than to make up a common looking garment, and how much more satisfaction there is in feeling that you have a pretty, neat sack of the latest design.

The design shows a tucked robe in front, thus enabling one to make a dainty pretty design without the large collar. The sack may be worn with or without the belt. For a neat little dressing sack that is nice enough for afternoon wear as well as for a morning sack, this is a good model to follow. Made up in figured Japanese silk or challie, and using white or plain colored material for collar and cuffs, one fashions a most charming design. Cashmere, shetwoes, flannel-lined material and silk are suitable to the mode.

Material required for medium size, 2½ yards, 36 inches wide.
 Sizes—32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch will mail Lady's Dressing Sack Pattern on receipt of 10 cents to cover cost of handling.

All orders must be directed to
PAID BY MAIL, ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH, 210 North Broadway, St. Louis.

GET THIS PATTERN OUT.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
 ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH,
 210 N. BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Inclosed find 10 cents (one dime), for which please send me by return mail Lady's Dressing Sack Pattern, No. 6028.

size.....and oblige.

NAME

STREET ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

"Education is a better safeguard to liberty than a standing army."

Educate yourself to the advantages of Post-Dispatch Wants.

PART FOUR.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1904.

"You should forgive many things in others, but nothing in yourself."

Least of all is neglect of Post-Dispatch Wants pardonable in a man who wants to rise.

PAGES 1-6B

MONSIEUR HUNDT'S IMPRESSIONS OF MONSIEUR MICHEL LAGRAVE THE POLITE COMMISSIONER TO THE FAIR FROM LA BELLE FRANCE

"IN A CLASS BY ITSELF," CHICAGO'S TRIBUTE TO FAIR

Record-Herald, After Sending Trusted Man to Investigate Exposition, Says Editorially It Surpasses Anything of the Kind Ever Undertaken.

"NO TRUE AMERICAN CAN AFFORD TO MISS IT"

Without a Single Exhibit, Newspaper Declares, the Great St. Louis Enterprise Would Be a World-Beating Show in Its Buildings.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
CHICAGO, April 16.—The Chicago Record-Herald, which recently sent one of its trusted men to investigate the World's Fair at St. Louis, this morning prints an editorial declaring that the Exposition far surpasses all similar enterprises in magnitude and beauty and must be put in a class by itself. The editorial, in part, is as follows:

"In view of the approaching opening of the Exposition, it is timely to call attention to some of the dominant impressions which must have been made upon Sunday's throng.

"Although still in an unfinished condition both as to buildings and grounds, it needed only a circuit of the Exposition's 120 acres following the course of the intramural railway, to convince the stranger within the gates that St. Louis has outdone herself and surpassed everything hitherto undertaken in the Exposition line.

"As a matter of fact, with respect to magnitude, artistic management, beauty and grandeur of buildings, landscape effects, natural scenery, general artistic effect and the many other things which go to make up a great fair, the St. Louis Exposition is in a class by itself. This is not eulogism, but cold fact, which the Exposition management is entitled to have the public know.

"The crowning glory of Chicago's fair was its court of honor and the beautiful green of the lake front, back of which was the dead, uninteresting level of a sandy beach.

"St. Louis, on the other hand, had at the beginning the advantage of a wooded and rolling natural park of great beauty, twice as much space to work upon, millions of government money and the experience of the exposition of the past. The surpassing beauty and grandeur of the St. Louis Exposition, therefore, is not to be wondered at. Although it will be uncompleted at the opening date, St. Louis will, even then, have more to show than most fairs have had at their closing dates.

"With its terrace of states, its cascades and grand basin, its canals and forests its central arrangement of buildings whose architecture is as varied as it is pleasing to the eye, with a multiplicity of landscape which give the visitor a new vista of surpassing beauty at every turn—with all this it is not extravagant to say that minus a single exhibit the Exposition would well repay a trip from any portion of the country. In any event no true American can afford to miss seeing it.

IRELAND'S ANCIENT HARP SOUGHT AS FAIR EXHIBIT.

President Francis has received from the department of state a copy of a resolution adopted by the City of New York, and the United Irish League of America, and the United Irish League of America, asking him to use his good offices in inducing the custodians of Ireland's ancient harp, used in the days of King Brian Boru, to consent to its being exhibited at the Fair, and which is now in the museum of Trinity College, Dublin.

Mayor Wells has transmitted to World's Fair headquarters a letter from R. Welch of Belfast, Ireland, advising him of a number of things of great ethnological value which will be among the Irish exhibits at the Fair, and which may be secured for museums in this country. The exhibit will include 13 undeciphered photos of Irish antiquities taken in various Irish counties by Mr. Welch.

BARRELS AND BARRELS OF CRYSTALS GLOW AS GEMS.

Fifty barrels of rock crystals from Hot Springs have been set into a cave of dazzling, glittering points in the interior department exhibition in the Government building, and yesterday the lights were turned on for the first time.

Those Who See Treasures in Grand Trianon Will Not Get Complete Knowledge of Sister Republic's Exhibit Unless They See Her Representative, Who Has Many Decorations, but Never Wears Them, and Dwells in a Brilliant Mansion.

BY M. CARL HUNDT.

MY BACK aches from bowing, and I am so completely perforated with politeness that I came very near breaking my neck running after a street car to apologize to the conductor for having forgotten to pay my fare.

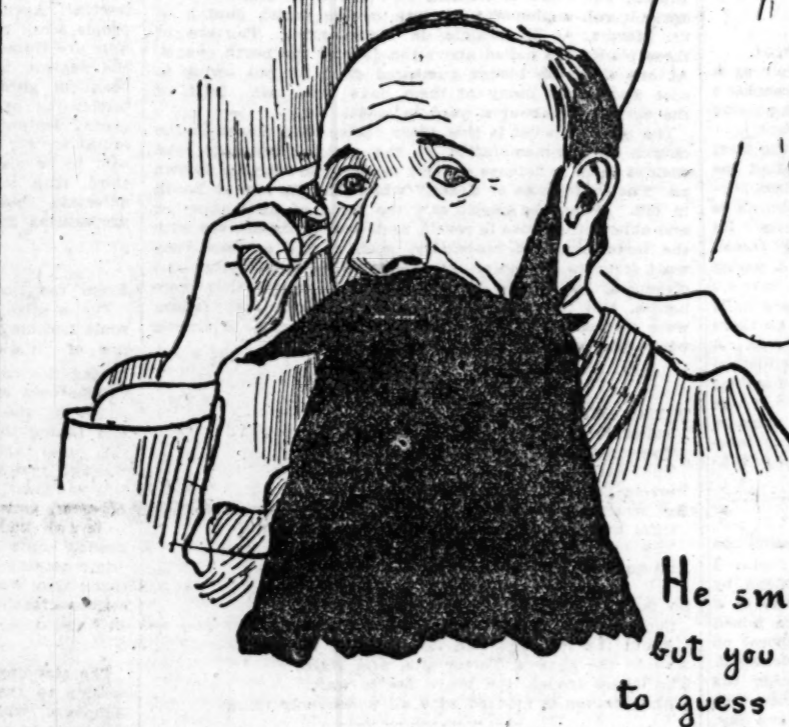
I think politeness is contagious. And you surely will be of the same opinion, gentle reader, if you ever have the honor of meeting a man so typically French and so exquisitely polite as Monsieur Lagrave.

A personal friend of the commissioner-general had promised to introduce me, but I reached the residence five minutes before the appointed time, and instead of the friend met the illustrious diplomat in person just as he alighted from his carriage.

All I could see of him at first was not made to strengthen my self-confidence. As he came running up the broad staircase in where I stood I noticed the top of a silk hat, from which emerged what seemed to be an immense forest of black hair.

In another second Monsieur Lagrave stood before me. I introduced myself, but in hand, and was assured in the choicest of Gallic terms that my hat would look much better on my head and that I should consider as my own property this most beautiful of palaces into which I was about to enter.

Utterly confused I followed my kind host into a vast hall. There I was asked to



He smiles, but you have to guess it.

accuse the unceremonious way in which I was received, but before I had time to say something in the line of protestations Monsieur Lagrave requested me to follow him to his "cabinet de travail" upstairs.

"I hope you will forgive me for taking the lead," he said, as he ascended the stairway.

A minute later I found myself in a luxuriously furnished library. Monsieur Lagrave pushed a huge leather chair to his Richelieu writing table, asking me to make myself at home.

As he seated himself opposite me I had the first chance to take a good look at him. He certainly had an imposing countenance. Beneath his intellectual forehead were two gray eyes, rather small and somewhat oblique in shape, but of a commanding expression. His nose reminded me of the pictures of Dumas' intrepid musketeers, while his mouth was completely hidden behind an enormous black mustache and beard, contrasting, as it were, with a pale and almost sallow complexion.

After some civilities the conversation turned to the treasures stored in the French pavilion at the World's Fair. I told the commissioner-general that I had been the first American newspaper man who had seen the great gilded tapestries as they were being put in place early that morning, and asked him if he expected to find in the American public such appreciation as these products of French art deserved.

Monsieur Lagrave was not at all pessimistic in his views. "America is the country of commercial superiority," he said, "but in a few years her artistic sense will be equal to that of any other nation, thanks to the education which American students are receiving in your great universities."

"But even now the faculty of appreciating what is really beautiful and artistic is being highly developed, and I have no doubt that the treasures of the Grand Trianon will be among the greatest attractions at the Fair."

"Americans are artistic. Look at this beautiful furniture in this room—it is American furniture, and decidedly artistic. Study the work of sculptural art on the grounds—they are specimens of the initial efforts of a young and prosperous nation."

"Of course, in some parts of the West art is not so far advanced as here in St. Louis, but the change will be noticed there, too, before many years have passed."

JUST LIKE ONE BIG JEWEL BOX.

"To this Exposition my country sends what is most beautiful and pure. The gobelins are priceless. They are the history of the magnificence of the reign of Louis XIV, the Sevres porcelains are works of ideal art, and, from the splendid fresco paintings by F. George Roussel to the magnificent architectural decoration by G. Udenstock, the whole interior of the Grand Trianon is like one big jewel box containing the inestimable wealth of kings."

M. Lagrave promised to give the Post-Dispatch a detailed account of the history of each exhibit, and then proceeded to tell me what he had done since he arrived from Paris a few days ago.

"My first care was to thank the workmen," he said, "and there was plenty of champagne for every one of the 30 men employed by France."

GAVE CHAMPAGNE AND MEDALS.

"Today I went to the Exposition Hospital and thanked Dr. Laidley and his staff of physicians in the name of France for the services they have rendered the sick and wounded, and particularly for the medical aid they had given my countrymen."

In the name of France I decorated Dr. Laidley with the insignia of an officer of public instruction, while his three assistants were made the recipients of the academic palms. In addition to this I offered them a case of champagne."

Commissioner-General Lagrave is a comparatively young man to hold his important position. He was a professor at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales in 1895 when the French minister of commerce made him chief of his cabinet.

Soon after he received the appointment of chief of superior technical instruction, and in 1898 was called upon by his government to assist in settling the question of woman and child labor. He was the official delegate of France at the Exposition of Glasgow, and a member of the international jury of education at Paris.

M. Lagrave is an officer of the Legion of Honor, commander of the Prussian Crown, chevalier of the Austrian Cross, and holds the decorations of the Russian Star of Japan, St. Anne of Russia, and St. others.

But he never wears his decorations.

"Before I forget," he said, as I was about to depart, "you must see my house."

And my host showed me through every room of his mansion, explaining how everything was going to look when completed.

"I will give a series of brilliant receptions and banquets," he said, "and you must not fail to attend. Here or in Paris, or wherever we meet, you must consider my house as being your own and dispose of me at your leisure."

Those were his last words.

Do you wonder now, gentle reader, that the French have the reputation of being polite?



HONORS PLANNED FOR PRINCE PU LUN

Emperor's Nephew and Second in Succession to Throne to Reach St. Louis This Week.

Prince Pu Lun, imperial commissioner-general for China, will reach St. Louis Friday or Saturday of this week. F. A. Cal, vice-commissioner, said yesterday that the prince was due to arrive in San Francisco. He would probably stop there a day or two and then come on to St. Louis.

Two prices is the second in succession to the throne and the emperor's nephew, and he will be received with suitable honor on his first visit to the World's Fair.

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DUTCH DOLLS TO DELIGHT CHILDREN

Holland Sends Exhibit of Queen Wilhelmina's Playthings to the World's Fair.

QUAINT SKATES GOLD-TRIMMED

Older Persons Will Be Interested in Displays of Delft Ware, Cheese, Gin, Wines and Jewelry.

With Queen Wilhelmina's skates, a large collection of paper dolls, dresses and dolls dressed in Dutch costume, such as the Queen once used, the Holland exhibit in the Manufactures building at the World's Fair will especially interest children, while their elders may find something to their taste in the gin, cream cheese, oocoo, and coffee that will be shown in the Palace of Agriculture.

The skates are of a special pattern made by the skatemakers to her majesty, who spends most of her time on the ice during the winter months. They have quaintly curved ends and are elaborately ornamented with gold scroll work.

Many of the paper dolls and some of the Dutch costume ones are copies of those in Queen Wilhelmina's private collection, and they will be shown at St. Louis for the first time. Every style of Dutch formal dress will be illustrated, and as far as possible the ornaments worn by Dutch women will be shown in miniature.

One of the most interesting exhibits will be that of the Baltic works, in which a new process for painting on silk will be shown. It is said to be on the order of typography, and is nothing like the old Kensington pen work that was formerly the rage.

Windmills in Famous Delft Ware.

Windmills along the banks of the canals will be shown in sectional views of the familiar delft ware for the decoration of which typical Dutch scenes have been selected.

Van der Steen of Amsterdam has shown modern gold and silver jewelry, while the ancient pieces, including full sets of many famous spoons, will be exhibited by Gido Breukman.

Amsterdam's chief industry is diamond cutting and the exhibit will include a large collection of diamonds in the rough which skilled lapidaries will cut and polish, forming one of the most valuable working displays in the Manufactures building.

BURMESE BRING GREASED ELEPHANTS

Persians, Thibetans and Soudanese Are to Follow New Arrivals, With Favorite Animals.

Eighty Burmese, accompanied by six elephants, reached the World's Fair yesterday afternoon as an advance guard of a large colony of Asiatics that are to arrive next week.

The elephants the Burmese brought with them were more satisfactorily inspected from a safe distance, as they were insulated from infection with American elephant diseases by a thick coat of tallow-smelling grease.

About one-third of the arriving party were women, and hardly had they reached their reservation when they asserted their domestic tastes by planning for their temporary homes, which were to serve them until the rest of the pariah animals arrived, and they could make their homes for the seven months they are to reside in St. Louis.

In the party that is to follow is 100 Persians, a party of Thibetans whom Kivling terms the best soldiers on earth, and a party of Afghans. With them will come a horde of monkeys and other domestic animals. A party of Soudanese from Africa are expected about the same time.

AINUS ATTEND SERVICE AT AN EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

"Whiter than snow, yes, whiter than snow." "Now wash me and I shall be whiter than snow."

The air of the familiar revival hymns floated out from the quarters of the Ainus in the Indian building yesterday afternoon. The instrument was a violin, and with it blended the voices of men singing a translation of the hymn.

When a door opened the Ainus were so intent upon their devotion that they were not first not aware of the intrusion. Y. Iuzaki, the interpreter of the hairy band, was playing the instrument, and two men of the party were standing beside him singing from a book of hymns translated into the Ainu language.

The Ainus are Christians and their interpreter is a student of the Tokyo Divinity School. They never neglect their daily devotions.

Today the Ainus, under the escort of their interpreter, will attend services at the Episcopal Church of the Ascension at Cates and Goodfellow avenues.

Waterways Convention Plans.

The Waterways convention which meets May 20 and 21 at the World's Fair is bending its efforts toward bringing under contract the great waterways of the country. They expect to give employment to an army of labor in the work and bring about cessation of destructive floods in the territory east of the Rocky Mountains.

Sunday Post-Dispatch Circulation

March 6, - - - -	246,069
" 13, - - - -	247,312
" 20, - - - -	247,911
" 27, - - - -	247,686
April 3, - - - -	260,303

FOR A PAPER SOLD EVERY DAY
FOR EVERY HOME IN THE CITY.

If American naval officers do not take care they will
regret to report "accidents" as often as the Russians.

Ingalls' fall dated from his "iridescent dream" speech.
Bailey should not trifle with the moral convictions of the
American people.

With so much eastern commercial paper afloat in St.
Louis, it may readily be inferred that we shall more and
more become a financial aid to the old money centers.

ESTIMATES OF JUDGE PARKER'S.

A man is to be known by the opinions of those who
are intimately acquainted and associated with him quite
as much as from his own opinions upon abstract ques-
tions of principle or concrete questions of policy. It is
a natural step, therefore, to turn for a moment from the
recorded opinions of Judge Parker to the opinion of him
held by those who know him best.

The "verdict of the vicinage"—the estimate of a man by
his neighbors—has always been accepted as a trustworthy
test of his character and disposition. How well Judge
Parker stands this test was shown in the interviews with
his fellow townsmen of Esopus printed in the Post-Dispatch
on Monday. With one accord, regardless of party, creed or
station, they declared him to be an ideal citizen, friend
and neighbor—one to be trusted in the smallest affairs of
village life and with the greatest responsibilities that could
be put upon him. The village postmaster, the store-
keeper, the blacksmith, professional men, day laborers
and "farm hands," Democrats and Republicans alike, all
agreed that Judge Parker will poll practically the entire
vote of the town as a candidate for President.

There is no ground for appeal from such a verdict as
this.

As the real heart of a man is known to his friends and
neighbors, so is his brain—the best of his mind, his habit
of thought and principle of action, his character and capac-
ity—known to those who have been intimately associated
with him for years, as have Judge Parker's brethren in
the Court of Appeals.

Three of these have unreservedly, and almost without
proceeding, given to the Post-Dispatch their estimate of
Judge Parker.

Judge Denis O'Brien, who has sat with Chief Justice
Parker for seven years on the bench of New York's high-
est court, says that in personal intercourse he is "the most
kindly and courteous of men"—that he is "a strong, broad,
clear-minded lawyer"—and that "with a trained mind and
ample learning he possesses in addition the supreme qual-
ification for a great judge: he loves justice and hates
iniquity."

Judge John Clinton Gray testifies to Judge Parker's
"private virtues, judicial temperament and abilities, and
his wonderful tact in dealing with men," and insists that
"he has acted wisely in refusing to pronounce upon the
questions of the day or to make himself conspicuous as an
applicant for the nomination as President."

Perhaps even more weighty is the estimate of Judge
Vann, a Republican. He has been associated with Judge
Parker for ten years, and says of him: "The strongest
characteristic of his mind, in my opinion, is its absolute
fairness and impartiality. I never observed that he knew
person or party while acting as a judge." Could there be
a finer tribute than that?

Significant at this juncture, in view of recent events at
Washington, is Judge Vann's testimony that Judge Parker
"believes in a thorough separation of the functions of the
three departments of government in a free country—the
executive, the legislative, and the judicial. He has a pro-
found reverence for law, and believes in a strict obedience
of law, and that each of these departments should be com-
pelled to keep within its own sphere as defined by the
constitution."

Judge Vann closes his tribute to Judge Parker by say-
ing: "His entire judicial career, commencing as surrogate in
the county of Ulster, continuing as justice of the Supreme
Court, sitting as a trial judge and in the appellate divi-
sion, and his record in the Court of Appeals, all show pow-
er, modesty, learning, strength of character, independence,
conservatism and sobriety of views, and every step in his
judicial life, so far as known to me, has reflected honor
and dignity upon the position that he fills.

"It is only because this is so that I, as a judge of the
Court of Appeals, depart from my usual custom and feel
that it is due that I should speak at this time."

Coming from a Republican judge noted for his legal
learning and penetrating mind, this picture of Judge Parker
will inevitably suggest to thousands of voters, irrespective
of party affiliations, that he has depleted a man and a
character that would be of immeasurable service to the na-
tion in the presidency.

The notion that a legislative assembly should not smoke,
put its joint and several feet on the desks and avoid per-
sonalities may do well enough in effete despotisms, but it
won't go in Webster Groves. The Sons of Liberty will
never yield to the new mayor's order of etiquette.

CULTIVATING THE EGO.

One of the principal items in the occultism now so fash-
ionable is what is called the "development of the person-
ality" or more mysteriously, the "cultivation of the ego."
The occultists, however, claim too much. There is
nothing new in all this. The young man who bravely ac-
cepts his life and spends his strength molding circum-
stances into a more agreeable shape for himself and his
fellow men is developing his personality. Men have been
doing that since time began. The woman who doesn't
know the difference between the zodiac and the quantifica-
tion of the predicate, but who quietly sweeps the house
and washes the dishes without complaint, is cultivating her
ego very effectively. When she is reincarnated she will
have her reward. She will sit in the parlor while another
woman cultivates her ego in the same uninteresting
routine.

These speculations are interesting, but they don't touch
the concrete fact. About nineteen centuries ago, when a sect
tried to envelop every part of life in a cloud of doctrine
and theory, it was announced that he who would do the
will should know the doctrine.

This means that wisdom follows the performance of

the duty. The man who "takes his medicine" like a man will
by and by grow into an understanding of the "why" of
the duties he has faithfully performed. He will know
the reason, the rightness, and above all the joy that is
in them. In other words, he will know the doctrine.

If Lieut. Davidson in command of the gun crew on the
Missouri allowed his zeal for excellence to get the better
of his judgment he has paid the heaviest penalty and
there is nothing to be said. But the sad fate of these 29
men should be a warning example of reckless daring.

MISSOURI'S ANTI-CORRUPTION FIGHT.

Commenting on the inability of the Democratic machine
in this city and state to check the tide of sentiment in
favor of Circuit Attorney Folk for the gubernatorial nomi-
nation, the New York World says:

More important to Missouri than Folk's
personal victory would be the emphatic
condemnation of corruption it would register.
His election, if it should follow, would be an
exhibit of political morality more valuable to
the nation than any other arranged for the
approaching World's Fair.

This is a fair expression of the sentiment of the people
everywhere with regard to the situation in Missouri.
Probably the people of St. Louis and Missouri do not fully
realize the tremendous interest aroused all over this coun-
try by the contest now being waged between the Demo-
cratic machine and the Democratic voters of Missouri.
Probably they do not realize how thoroughly Mr. Folk is
identified in the minds of all the people with the cause of
good government by reason of his work in the prosecution
of corruptionists. Mr. Folk occupies a pre-eminent position
as the leader of the anti-corruption fight—the exponent
of the moral idea in politics. His nomination and election
would prove that the sentiment of the people of Missouri on
this subject is sound. His defeat would be accepted every-
where as a proof of an appalling indifference on the part
of the people of the state to corruption in office.

Happily the magnificent response to the appeal for
vindication of Mr. Folk's work gives promise that Missouri
will be spared the humiliation and condemnation of a ver-
dict in favor of corruption. Wherever the sentiment of
the people has had free expression in the primaries, the
verdict has been overwhelmingly in favor of good govern-
ment.

There is little reason to doubt that the nomination of
Folk will be followed by his election. The machine leaders
will hardly dare to betray the party on an issue of such
tremendous import, in favor of which there is such an
overwhelming public sentiment. If they should attempt
it, it is not likely that they would succeed. There are
enough Republicans who realize the importance of the
issue to make up all the losses arising from Democratic
defections. The fact is, if Mr. Folk is nominated on a
ticket and a platform thoroughly representative of good
government and in which there is no compromise with
corruption, it would be difficult for the Republicans to
find a high-class candidate willing to make the race. Any
candidate compelled to oppose Mr. Folk on this issue would
be forced inevitably, as were his opponents in the guber-
natorial contest, into a position of hostility to the reform
cause.

But Mr. Folk's supporters must bear in mind that his
personal candidacy is a minor consideration and the anti-
corruption issue is paramount and must be emphasized and
secured by the defeat of every man who stands for the
machine tyranny and political immorality which have dis-
graced the city and state.

It seems to be the accepted theory that rapid firing
caused the accidents on the Missouri and the Texas. Com-
petition in slow firing would be a pleasing variation.

MONSON AND KNIGHT.

The heroism of Gunner's Mate Monson and Seaman
Knight of the battleship Missouri was of a high and un-
common sort and should be set down in the chronicle as
especially illustrating those virtues of which nations should
be most proud.

These two men acted on their own initiative. Lacking
the education of the schools and the special training which
fit men for the higher places in the navy, they yet had the
intelligence required in an awful emergency. They needed
no order. They knew exactly what to do and they had the
courage to do it, although it meant certain death.

Here were courage, self-reliance and an infinite spirit of
self-sacrifice.

All men are susceptible to discipline. They can be
drilled until they respond to the captain's orders with
clocklike certainty and regularity. But few can add to
this discipline of self which enables them to act alone as
did Monson and Knight.

The virtues of these two men are happily not singular
among Americans, although theirs is probably the most
conspicuous example. Individual initiative—the is the pecu-
liar merit which the circumstances of American growth
have developed. A nation which breeds practical idealists
like Monson and Knight is in no danger.

With \$8,500,000 of national bank notes added to the
monetary circulation last month, it is noted that the past
six years as a period of currency inflation have been
equalled but once or twice in the country's history.

The bell of the battleship Missouri has been placed in the
Missouri building. This makes certain at least one liberty
bell.

Somehow we never get anything now that it isn't neces-
sary to build battleships to protect.

POST-DISPATCH ANSWERS.

TRIGO.—Shooting on Sunday, \$50 fine.
OLD READER.—St. Louis was once in St. Louis County.
L. E. G.—St. Louis postoffice March cash receipts, \$311,654.43.
P. S.—The Nashville will doubtless make a long stay here
should she not be needed in other waters.

C. E.—The resorcin ointment for removing freckles is made
as follows: resorcin, 60 grains; zinc oxide, 150 grains; starch,
120 grains; petroleum, 240 grains. Rub on the face at night
and wash off in the morning, using a bland soap and warm
water. If it irritates the face too much suspend the treatment
for a few days.

KATE M.—Don't worry about lack of education. Keep your
eyes and ears open. Observe closely the language and man-
ners of educated, well-bred people at every opportunity, and
when you read good books—George Eliot's, for instance—
note how the sentences are constructed. Never fail to ask
about what you do not know. This is the door to knowledge
and power.

GRAY HAIR.—To make gray hair black: silver nitrate, 6
minims; had acetate, 1 dram; rosewater, 16 grains; cologne,
water, 1-1/2 oz. Wash well with soap and water to remove
grease, then use. After the application the skin is washed
with salt water to prevent discoloration. Another formula:
pyrogallol acid, 45 grains; alcohol, 2 1/2 drams; distilled wa-
ter, 120 grains. It should be just a pinch of pyrogallol acid to
taste. Whip one quart of cream and lightly fold it into the
mixture, then freeze as for any ordinary ice cream.

A. B. C.—Chronic constipation can be cured only by persist-
ent treatment in diet, exercise, etc. Chew three or four
teaspoonfuls of flaxseed during the day; be chew slippery
elm. A half teaspoonful of castor oil just before drink-
ing hot water on arising in the morning is also recom-
mended. Little white California figs stewed slowly for
three hours and eaten on an empty stomach have been found
helpful; also prunes and apricots well soaked, and eaten
at bedtime. At the same time the bowels should be kept
to the pelvic bone from 2 to 3 minutes. Have morning exer-
cises in pure air and practice deep breathing. Sulphur and
iodine, taken as required, is one of the simple but

CORPORATION-BOUGHT LOBBYISTS.

From the St. Joseph News and Press.

In his deposition taken at Kansas City last week, Senator
Blaine testified that he represented certain street railway
companies in St. Louis prior to his resignation, and that
in that capacity went before the state board of equaliza-
tion "as individuals, not as a board," to ask that the
railways be served should be treated considerably in taxa-
tion. The nature and character of the arguments and in-
fluences directed to the individuals composing that particu-
lar board, "deponent saith not," but the incident is
typical. The work done by the ex-governor in that par-
ticular case was and is done by Phelps and Carroll and a
host of other lobbyists, and politicians who do, or do not
"hide the shells." In the cases of other corporations, the
net result of the loss of enormous sums in taxes and the
consequent heavier taxation of individual taxpayers who
cannot hire men with a pull to interview the members of
the board "as individuals."

The Folk movement in Missouri includes and ought to
include much more than the rebuke and punishment of a
few hoodlums. The bribe giver is a more danger-
ous citizen than the bribe taker. While most dangerous of
all to the very foundations of republican institutions, is the
system that substitutes corporation-bought lobbyists for
the men elected by the people, as the real rulers of civic
affairs. If the Folk movement is to have any effect, it
must be to recognize the power and majesty of the state it
must be now. The subversive machine must be turned out
and the state board of equalization must include not only
Mr. Folk as governor, but men of equal honesty and equal
courage in the other four departments.

JUDGE PARKER BY ACCLAMATION.

From the New York World.

New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana—four
doubtful states essential to Democratic success—are all
strongly in favor of the nomination of Judge Parker. The
South and the West are coming gladly and confidently to
his support. Whatever efforts have been made or are still
being made to secure recognition for other names will
come to nothing. No other name will be seriously consid-
ered in the national convention even if presented.

What the World said of President Roosevelt last Novem-
ber—"He will be nominated by acclamation—he is as good as
elected"—is just as true of Judge Parker today. The
St. Louis convention will be a mere necessary formality
like the Chicago convention. It will be simply a ratification
meeting of a nomination already determined by the spontane-
ous and irresistible sentiment of the sane and sound Demo-
crats of the country.

What a wonderful thing is public opinion, with the press
as its exponent and the telegraph to carry it to every part
of our great continental republic in an instant of time!
And how right and wise are the judgments of the people
when their reason is appealed to and they really take time
to think!

SOMETHING OF THE INSTITUTIONAL CHURCH.

Those who know of the Institutional Church merely as a
name will welcome the interesting details in "A Preacher's
Story of His Work," which the Outlook company is putting
out. Dr. W. S. Rainford, telling of his efforts, says:

"Twenty years ago there was a dying church on the East
side of New York because its congregation had joined the
gradual exodus uptown, year by year, and a churchless popu-
lation had come into the district. Today that church is
one of the greatest powers for good in that great city. Its
services are thronged. Working men and working women
sit and kneel beside people of wealth and power. A parish
house is built, and the rude implements with which they fought
other places of recreation than the saloons, the dance halls
and the streets, as well as for those who choose to go there
from homes of refinement for the social life it affords. A
trade school is maintained by the church to supply industrial
training for the boys of the parish. Active organizations
drive religious ideas into the homes of the poor, and the
fundamentally human. The story of every human achieve-
ment is the story of some human life back of the achieve-
ment."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN ENGLAND.

From the London Spectator.

A motion by Mr. McCallum declaring that the disabilities
of women in respect to the franchise ought to be removed
by legislation was carried in the House of Commons by
114 (182 to 68)—a heavy majority, obtained, however, in a
very thin house. No member of political eminence joined
in the debate, but Mr. Labouchere resisted the proposal on
the ground that women did not desire it, which is doubtful.
There is, however, no serious intention of sanctioning the
change, against which there are three solid reasons. One is
that, when the franchise is again extended, involve a complete re-
vision of the law, and the most serious, is that if the mas-
culine minority retained the franchise, the majority, the latter
would have no means of enforcing their will, and legal
right would thus be separated from actual power; while the
third is human instinct. If a heaped man is universally
despised, why is a heaped woman to be respected? The
idea of one of many which always succeed until they
become serious.

WITH BELLS ON HER TOES.

Everyone has heard of the maiden with rings and bells
on her toes, but few have ever seen the reality. But the
foot of an Eastern Chinese beauty is usually adorned
with jewelry. Each toe, it will be seen, carries a ring,
which, in turn, is attached to a golden chain running to an
elaborate anklet. The jewelry worn on the foot of an
Eastern beauty is frequently worth as much as \$5000. The
richness of these decorations are, as might be expected, de-
signed for walking, and are worn only on special occasions.

EATING AT NIGHT.

From the Country Gentleman.

Every bird and beast strives its utmost to cram
itself with food before getting for the night, and this food
is digested as the night progresses. The evening feed is
the feed of the day with the brute creation, and yet doctors
tell us to refrain from eating heartily at night and even
advise us to retire to rest with a more or less empty stom-
ach. Are we following nature when following this advice?

QUEEN'S TOMB DISCOVERED.

From the Brooklyn Citizen.

A discovery of marked importance to the antiquarian world
has been announced from Luxor, where an investigation
party, engaged for the past year in excavating the tomb
of Queen Hatshepsut, who flourished about 1500 B. C., has suc-
ceeded in finding her sarcophagus. It is in perfect preservation.
It was Queen Hatshepsut, or more correctly Hatshepout
Maat Ka-Ra, who built the temple of Deir el Bahri, near
Thebes.

CHRONIC DISABILITY.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The lawyer was examining him concerning his qualifica-
tions as a juror.
"Have you ever served on a jury?" he asked.
"No, sir," answered the man. "I've been drawn a good
many times, but I was always too smart to get caught on
a jury."

PERHAPS NOT.

From the Chicago News.

The major had been missing coal for some time, and was
rather suspicious of the old man in the shanty.
"Look here, Remus," he said one morning, "where do you
suppose my coal goes?"

"Oh, Remus, he was surprised at the squirrels don't take it,
"Nonetheless! Why should squirrels take coal?"
Remus scratched his head and then said slowly: "Well,
majah, 'o' see it was nut coal."

WELL FED HERE.

W. B. Yeats, the Irish poet, was asked the usual question
as to what impressed him most in America.
"The fat Irishmen I see here," he replied. "We have
none at home."

Gleanings in the World of Thought and Action.

PLACES TO AVOID.

An places of residence neither the Bahrein Islands in the
Persian Gulf nor the city of Yakutsk, Siberia, have much
to offer in the way of climate.

In Bahrein you cook and in Yakutsk you freeze. Bahrein
is said to be the hottest place in the world. The thermom-
eter often registers between 110 and 120 degrees night and
day for months at a time. This rather beats Fort Yuma,
Arizona, which is considered the hottest place in the United
States.

Yakutsk is called the coldest city in the world. The ther-
mometer frequently registers 25 degrees below zero.

Though Yakutsk is the coldest city in the world, Verk-
hoyansk, in northeastern Siberia, claims to be the coldest
inhabited place on the globe, the thermometer registering
90 degrees below zero in January.

It also claims to be the place possessing the most variable
climate; for while it is 30 below in January, it is 85 above
in the shade in August during the day with a drop down
to freezing every midsummer night.

The wettest place in the world is Greytown, Nicaragua,
where the annual rainfall is 220 inches, has done in modify-
ing old views of the universe, of man's origin and destiny,
it has not taken the hope of immortality from man, but
rather, by emphasizing the unity of the universe, it is com-
ing to support lastingly the hope.

Whether man is to believe or not to believe in the future
life is something more than a mere academic or metaphys-
ical issue concerning only the sensitive few. It has im-
mense import for the welfare of the race, as Renan clearly
recognized in his agonized words: "You will get much less
from a humanity which does not believe in the human im-
mortality of the soul than from one which does believe,"
he said. The chief fear, when belief and hope give way to
unbelief and stoical facing of annihilation, may go on their
way living lofty lives of obedience to duty and service to
fellow men, but the masses are far more likely to say, "Eat
and drink, for tomorrow we die."

THE BELIEF IN IMMORTALITY.

From Harper's Weekly.

It is of more than usual significance that Mr. Howells, in
the April Harper's Magazine, should turn to the considera-
tion of the age-long question of immortality of the soul, and
to testify that despite all that science has done in modify-
ing old views of the universe, of man's origin and destiny,
it has not taken the hope of immortality from man, but
rather, by emphasizing the unity of the universe, it is com-
ing to support lastingly the hope.

SCYTHES AS CHURCH ORNAMENTS.

From the Christian Age.

At first sight the scythe is a strange ornament for a
church, but there is nothing incongruous in these curious
agricultural implements as seen in the parish church of
St. Mary's, at Homecote, in Lancashire. Thirteen of
these blades are nailed above the door of the north chapel.
At one time the blades numbered 40 or 50, but owing to
rust and decay many of them have been lost. Each of
the scythes is about a yard in length.

The general belief is that these blades were placed in the
church in commemoration of the seal of peasants who
wielded them in defense of their faith in the rebellion known
as "The Pilgrimage of Grace," which had its rise at Louth
in 1536. When the people saw the ruins of their churches
and abbeys they rose in revolt, and arming themselves with
the instruments of husbandry, such as the scythes, they
went forth to encounter the enemy. They were beaten and
dispersed, but in the eyes of their countrymen they were
heroes, and the rude implements with which they fought
were deemed worthy of an abiding place in the old church
where the peasants had worshipped.

LA HAUTE POLITIQUE.

William Watson in the Independent.

I sailed in fancy by a beach of gold.
Toward a golden city like a star.
That quivered on the morning from afar—
Turrets and domes and airy spires untold.
But when I neared the marble quays, behold,
Offal and ordure; lurking shames, that mar
The hues of sunlight; Plagues that deadliest are;
And ancient Tribulations manifold.

So fair, so foul, I said the craft of State!
Such is the glory, such the light that clings
About the footsteps and the deeds of kings;
And in the shadow Terror sits, and Hate;
The lazar crouch, the brave lies in wait;
And Heaven is mocked with all unheavenly things.

COREA AND AMERICAN MACHINERY.

From Collier's Weekly.

Corea is to a certain extent a gold-producing country;
gold is exported from that empire to the amount of about
\$3,000,000 annually. This gold occurs in alluvial deposits
and in veins in the rocks. The alluvial deposits are worked
to advantage by the natives; the methods, although rather
primitive, are perhaps the best when one considers the
cheapness of labor. The mechanical difficulties of getting
the gold from the veins are rather too much for the Corean.
The ore-grinding machinery consists of two stones, the
motive power a squinting native; very naturally the product
is not large. The introduction of modern machinery has
been hindered by two causes—the nature of the government
and the price of coal. All the coal used must be obtained
from Japan, although there is evidence that Corean coal
beds sufficient for her needs if permission could be
obtained to work them.

HOW WE SHOULD LIVE.

From the Christian Age.

The art of living is to know how to give one's life.
Every right action and true thought sets the seal of its
beauty on the person and the face.
One secret act of generosity, one sacrifice of inclination
to duty, is worth all the mere good thoughts, warm feelings,
passionate prayers, in which some people indulge themselves.
The kind of life that we live is an index to the death we
will die. The present is an arrow that points straight to
the future.

A LONG BURNING FIRE.

From the Washington Times.

At the Chequers Inn at Basingstoke, near Camberley,
England, is a fire which for more than a century has never
been allowed to go out. The place is a quaint little build-
ing, to which many visitors resort on account of its never
extinguished fire and the turf cakes baked upon its hearth.
It has been kept by members of one family for over 100
years.

LEARNED SOMETHING.

From the New York Times.

Bishop Potter was preaching one Sunday evening in a
small town in the Adirondacks, where he has a summer
camp. When the services were over a tall, gaunt man,
with the air of a backwoodsman, came up to the bishop
with outstretched hand.

"I've heard ye preach twice afore this," he said, "an' I
like yer preachin'. I allow lar an' somethin' new from ye. I
rid 10 mile tonight to hear ye, an' I'd a rid 10 more, fer as
usual, I heard somethin' new tonight that I never knowed
afore."

"Well, I am glad of that," said the bishop, shaking the
outstretched hand; "and what was it you learned tonight?"
"Why, Bishop, I found out fer the first time in my life
that Sodom and Gomorrah wasn't twins."

THE GHOST AND THE DEMIJOHNN.

From the Atlantic Chronicle.

"I'm sho' hit was Marse Tom's ghost," said the old fam-
ily servant, "kaze he went right ter de co'se whar de
demijohn stay—"

"My, my,"

"En stoop down en feel fer it, so—"

"De goodness sakes!"

"En hit it up, en put it ter his mo't, so—"

"Lawsd! Lawsd!"

"En wen he foun' hit was empty, de look dat come over
him would a' broke de heart er a million en run a mil-
pond dry!"

A BIRD-HOAY PRESENT.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Dick: She's real jolly, isn't she? Smiles all the time.
Nick: Yes, but she can't help it; it's inherited. Her
mother used to pass for a demijohn.

MAETENLICK ON FIELD FLOWERS.

From Alton's Magazine for May.

Among the flowers of March, April, May, June, July, we
remember the glad and festive names, the springtime syllables,
the voices of assure and dawn, of moonlight and sunshine!
Here is the snowdrop, or snowflake, that proclaims the dawn;
the stitchwort, or lady's collar, that greets the first com-
municants from the hedges, whose leaves are as yet inde-
terminate and uncertain, like a diaphanous green lye. And
the others—tell their names in a recite of poem of grace
and light. We have reserved for them the most charming,
the purest, the clearest sounds, and all the musical glances
of the language. One would think that they were the dan-
cers and chorus of an immense fairy scene, more beautiful,
more startling and more supernatural than the scenes which
unfold themselves on Prospero's Island, at the Court of
Thebes, or in the Forest of Arden.

And the comely players of this silent, never-ending comedy
—goddesses, angels, she-devils, princesses and witches, vir-
gins and courtesans, queens and shepherd girls—carry in
the folds of their names the magic shen of immeasurable dawn,
of immortal ecstasies contemplated by forgotten man,
even as they also carry the memory of thousands of deep
or fleeting emotions which were felt before them by genera-
tions that have disappeared, leaving no other trace.

FRANKLIN'S CODE.

From the Hygienic Gazette.

<

Consumption

Quickly Cured by "Oxone"
The Latest Discovery in Medical Science.

I have found a sure, quick and lasting cure for the deadly consumption, and I will gladly mail it free to every sufferer from this terrible disease. There is nothing like it and nothing equal to it in the treatment of consumption. It is a proved and tested cure. I do not ask you to take my word for this; I will give you the best of all evidence that it cures by sending you a free trial treatment. I do not ask you a penny. I know that "Oxone" will cure consumption in all its cruel forms, and want you to know it, that is why I send it free. It will give you the relief you want, it will destroy the deadly germ that causes consumption. I have seen so many hopeless and helpless victims of this awful plague whose friends despaired of them, gave them up to die, receive life and health by use of this marvelous remedy that I do not believe any case of consumption should be declared hopeless. You no doubt have consulted your doctor and have tried all of his medicines and remedies without relief. It is folly to try and cope with so pitiless a disease with ordinary medicines and remedies; it is but wasting valuable time that is all too precious to the consumptive. You have no time to waste. "Oxone" means hope and cure. It will bring you quick relief and is sent you free. Simply send your name and address to Dr. G. F. Snyder, 700 Houseman bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich., and the treatment will be sent you by return mail.

LOW SHOE

Looks as if everyone was waiting for us to cut the prices of our low shoes before buying their cool summer footwear. Our low shoes at lowered prices were in high favor with shoppers Friday and Saturday. Still our low shoe sales haven't regained the set-back the cold weather threw them. The work of the cut price is going merrily on all this coming week. Here are some of the chipped prices:

LADIES' LUXURIOUS OXFORDS.
Chic 1904 models—conspicuously constructed from patent kid and calf, box calf, and French kid, tan, black and Russia calf—very, very, very—last week's cold weather affected the price without affecting the shoe. But they are now tagged.

\$3 Oxfords \$2.50 Oxfords for \$2.19
\$2.50 Oxfords for \$1.59

SNAPPY \$1.50 SANDALS.
Specially built ladies' strap sandals—cut from patent kid and calf and French kid—wearing 1904 shapes—entirely desirable if the weather had been desirable, but they are now tagged.

98c a Pair!
Misses' and Children's SANDALS AND TIES.
Soft, sturdy, eminently stylish sandals and Oxford ties—made of patent kid and French kid—set 1904 lasts—but the previous cold weather contracted the prices, so now

\$2.50 Boys' 98c \$2.19
\$1.50 to \$1.19

CHILD'S AND INFANTS' SANDALS.
Bewitching little 1, 2 and 3 strap sandals, made in a special style—now are tickled.

\$1.50 Boys' 98c \$1.19
\$1.50 to \$1.19

MEN'S SWAGGER OXFORDS.
New summer shapes, in vic kid, box calf, Russia calf, tan, black and kid—patent kid, tan, black and kid—set 1904 lasts—but the previous cold weather contracted the prices, so now

\$2.50 Oxfords \$3 Oxfords for \$1.59
for \$2.19

BOYS' AND LITTLE MEN'S \$2.00 OXFORDS.
Manish boys' oxfords—specially made from the patent leather and kid—set 1904 lasts—but the previous cold weather contracted the prices, so now

\$1.19 per Pair.
C. E. HILTS SHOE CO.
Sixth and Franklin Avenue.

St. Louis Church Choir Will Produce the Play—Hamlet Revamped



NAT HAZARD AS QUEEN GERTRUDE.

In the revival of Hamlet Revamped by Christ Church Cathedral Chorists' Society, at the Odeon, Tuesday, April 26, Nat Hazard will resume the part of Queen Gertrude of Denmark. He created this part in the original production, some 15 or 20 years ago, when the travesty was first produced at the old Pope Theater. Several prominent society men, several of whom have since passed away, were in the original cast, among them Beaumont Smyth, Wayman McCreery and William Caroline. Of the survivors of the original

JAPANESE HAVE EXHIBIT READY

World's Fair Officials Will Participate in Celebration in Varied Industries Palace Tomorrow.

President Francis, Director of Exhibits Skiff and Assistant Director Hoch will represent the World's Fair at the celebration in the Varied Industries at 9:30 tomorrow morning of the completion of the Japanese exhibits in all departments at the World's Fair.

FIRE ROUTED FOUR FAMILIES

Blaze Started in Stables Destroying Two Horses and Caused a Loss of \$2500.

Two horses were burned to death, four families were routed from their homes, and \$2500 damage was done yesterday noon by a fire which broke out in the rear of Dunn & Kerney's Laundry at 2315 Texas avenue and destroyed their stables in the rear of the property.

PILE CURED ON APPROVAL

Don't Neglect Piles—They lead to the Deadly Cancer. My New Three-fold Absorption Treatment Promptly Relieves Even Most Malignant Cases.

I want to send every sufferer from piles, ulcers, hemorrhoids, tumors, constipation, or other rectal weakness, my New Three-fold Absorption Cure, my New Book, in colors, about rectal troubles. (All in plain wrapper.) If you are satisfied with the benefit from my treatment, send me One Dollar. If not, send nothing. You decide after you have tried it.

Young in Years, But Big in Deeds.

Though only eighteen months old, this store, the largest in St. Louis devoted exclusively to the sale of Men's and Boys' apparel, is now doing the biggest clothing business in the West. Its growth has been rapid and consistent. Day after day the business this spring has far exceeded that of a year ago. And each succeeding day its patronage grows greater as experience proves to increasing numbers the economy and satisfaction of trading here.

Conclusions are easily drawn. This store's modern methods have won the confidence of the people. The Model's way of doing business is the right way. It stands for new, dependable merchandise of the highest character and worth—for the lowest possible prices at all times—for the equal rights of all customers—for absolute satisfaction to every patron, whatever the conditions.

Illustrating The Model's under-buying and under-selling we mention today our offering of—

Young Men's Suits At \$9.75

Among a number of late purchases of exceptional merit our buyers East secured several thousand Youths' Suits from leading tailors who sacrificed them through fear of a backward spring. Every dollar we saved in buying now goes to our patrons. There are scores of the latest patterns in pure wool worsteds, Scotch and chevrons, cut in 3 and 4-button single-breasted style; also blue serges, black thibets and unfinished worsteds, both in single and double-breasted style, made with long roll collar and wide concave shoulders. These suits are lined with pure wool worsted serge, are finely tailored, fit perfectly and are matchless values at \$9.75.



Men's and Youths' Topcoats At \$8.00

Our heavy selling enables us always to be in the market for new goods and because of this we are enabled to give our patrons the benefit of another late purchase of Men's and Youths' Topcoats. It consists of the popular tan overcoats and all-wool Scotch effects, having body lining of fine serge and sleeves lined with satin. These coats are fashioned in the latest style, with box back, in medium and short lengths, well shaped shoulders, and have the "tippy" appearance of the finest coats. At our price, \$8.00, they are not equaled anywhere in St. Louis.

See Them Displayed in the Seventh Street Windows.

Good Clothing Exclusively.

The MODEL

"Your Money's Worth or Money Back."

Seventh and Washington.

IT'S HIGH TIME TO TALK TO THE PAINTER!

The One Who Uses **Platt & Thornburgh's High-Grade Paints**

PLATT & THORNBURGH PAINT CO.,
620 FRANKLIN AVENUE.

Watch Your Heart

A weak heart weakens every other organ of the body, and is the beginning of many organic disorders. For this reason you should be particularly careful to observe any of the numerous symptoms that indicate a weakness of this important organ.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure
The great heart and blood tonic; it makes your blood red, pure and wholesome; it builds you up in flesh, and puts an end to the slow starvation that is the cause of so many disorders.

DENTISTS.
DR. PAUL W. LENZE
DENTAL PARLORS,
1010A OLIVE STREET.
Painless Extractions, X-ray Set of Teeth, \$3.00. Other work accordingly. German spoken.

EASTERN PAINLESS DENTISTS.
Gold Crowns, \$2.00. Set Teeth, \$3.00. Gold Fillings, \$1.50. Silver Fillings, \$1.00. 615 Locust St.
DRS. WIGGINGTON & JOHNSON, Managers.

DENTISTS.
Reliable Dentistry
Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by our patent freezing process. OUR SUCCESS is due to our high-grade work done positively without pain. Have your teeth examined by us before going elsewhere, and see how you are overcharged by your dentist.

Examination FREE

SAVE PAIN. SAVE MONEY.

Best Set (S. & W.) \$4.00
GOLD CROWNS \$12.00
BRIDGE WORK PER TOOTH \$3.00
SILVER FILLINGS \$1.00
GOLD FILLINGS \$1.50
COPPER FILLINGS \$1.00
CLEANING TEETH \$1.00
PAINLESS EXTRACTING \$1.00
Our patient double suction inserted in every plate. It prevents the plate from falling or tipping.

Dr. T. and his skilled staff of operators in constant attendance.

All work guaranteed for 20 years.

National Dental Parlors
720 OLIVE STREET.
Open Daily Till 9 p. m. Sundays All Day.

FREE DENTAL CLINIC
For Persons of Limited Means.

Teeth without plates \$1.00
Teeth with plates \$1.50
We have decided to extend the time on these prices until April 30 only.

Open evenings until 10 p. m.

Gold Crowns, Best 22 k. \$2.00
Best Set of Teeth \$3.00
Gold Fillings \$1.00
Silver Fillings \$1.00
Painless Extraction \$1.00
Do you have trouble with your plate falling? If so, have our double suction inserted. \$1.00.

VITALLIZED AIR GIVEN, 25c.

All work guaranteed 20 years. We do as we advertise. Gold work done on EASY PAYMENT. The oldest and most reliable Dental College in the city.

For the benefit of those who cannot have their work done during the day we have decided to keep open until 10 p. m. Sundays until 6 p. m.

UNION DENTAL COLLEGE.
625 OLIVE ST.
Be sure you are in the right place.

DENTISTS.
DR. E. C. CHASE.
S. E. Cor. Sixth and Locust Streets, St. Louis.

J. A. SHOBER, DENTIST.
211 N. 7TH ST., SUITE 710 HOLLAND BLDG.
SUNDAY 10 AM TO 12 PM.

ALBANY DENTAL CO. 2425 MARVINE.

DENTISTS.
TEETH

Reference, any Bank in St. Louis.

BRIDGE WORK \$3

CALL EARLY—AVOID RUSH.

\$3.00

Owing to the great number of patients we were unable to wait upon we have decided to extend the time until April 24th we have decided to make our new telephone plates with best teeth for \$3.00—do not cover roof of mouth.

Guaranteed to bite corn off the gum 20 years' guarantee.

FULL SET OF TEETH, Gold Plate, \$12.00
BEST SET OF TEETH, \$10.00
22K GOLD CROWNS, \$1.00
GOLD FILLINGS, \$1.50
SILVER FILLINGS, \$1.00

Remember we are up to date.

CHICAGO DENTAL PALACE
Of New York and Boston.
St. Louis Office, 513 Olive St.
Over Allen's.
Open daily—Evenings 6 to 9 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 11 a. m.

NEW YORK DENTAL ROOM'S DENTISTS
503 OLIVE ST.

Established 44 years. 4000 patients. NOTICE: Do not go to the P.A. Dentists who advertise cheap work, for the work is not reliable, and their prices are not low. We are the only reliable ones. Come to us and get the most reliable work done at the lowest prices.

DR. A. E. MOSER, DENTIST.
222 FRANKLIN AV. Between 24th and 25th Sts. St. Louis.

KNOT T

1111
1113
**OLIVE
ST.**

PHOENIX

FURNITURE CO.

1111
1113
**OLIVE
ST.**

We are constantly offering our patrons special inducements to trade with us and our business is increasing daily. If you have a room at your home to returnish or a whole house that you desire to furnish, you cannot afford to purchase before you see our stock and prices. Terms of payment can be made to suit the convenience of purchaser.

CARPETS.

We offer unusual values in this department. Nothing but choicest patterns are obtained in our stock. Call and inspect them.

Good Ingrain Carpet, per yard.....	29c
Better Grade Ingrain Carpet, per yard.....	40c
Good Brussels Carpet, per yard.....	47c
Better Grade Brussels Carpet, per yard.....	67c
Velvet Carpet, per yard.....	98c
Better Grade Velvet Carpet, per yard.....	\$1.10

SHOPPING BAG.

Like illustration—made of heavy linen cord, closely knitted—they are seal brown color—size 16x20—they have extraordinary strong leather handles, and are the kind that usually sell for 50c. We have 2500 of them, and while they last will sell at the unusually low price,

15c

RUGS.

We have the largest assortment of Rugs in the city, including Ingrain, Brussels and Axminster. The prices range as below:

Good Ingrain Rug, 9x10.....	\$3.98
Better Grade Ingrain Rug, 9x12.....	\$6.85
Good Brussels Rug, 9x12.....	\$10.75
Better Grade Brussels Rug, 9x12.....	\$15.50
Good Velvet Rug, 8x10.....	\$19.75
Axminster Rugs, 9x12.....	\$23.85
Good Matting, per yard.....	10c

This Beautiful STEEL DAVENPORT BED

(Like illustration) made of first quality malleable steel and iron, finished in gold bronze. Fitted with first-class spring, and makes a sightly piece of furniture by day as well as a comfortable bed at night—sold with our special guarantee at the extra-ordinary low price

\$5.93

TERMS: \$1.00 CASH, BALANCE 50c A WEEK.

We carry a large and complete line of Trunks and sell PER them on terms of... **50c WEEK**

This Sanitary Folding Bed, exceptionally well constructed and the same kind other houses ask \$8.00 for—
Sale Price **\$4.48**

CASH OR CREDIT

Open Saturday until 9 P. M.

This Splendid Sanitary Couch—as shown above—just the thing to accommodate our World's Fair visitors—regular price \$6.00—
Sale Price **\$3.25**

We carry a complete line of Folding and other Carts and show all the latest designs. We call special attention to a Folding Cart at... **\$1.98**



BIRTHDAY PARTIES.
A birthday party was given in honor of Miss Rose Schmidt's 18th birthday Saturday.

Thirty-Seven Great Piano Bargains Left

Of the Special Lines and Styles of Pianos at the Kieselhorst Piano Store

Will Be Cleared Out This Week.

It is the Greatest Piano Bargain Event St. Louis Has Ever Known.

THE BEST AND HIGHEST CLASS MAKES

At Positively the Lowest Prices Ever Quoted—Easy Payments Offered To All.

Just thirty-seven of these fine Pianos left—special lines and special styles that have been telling you about for the past ten days.

We told you something of the readjustment of our stock; that is, the clearing out of some lines and styles and the taking over of others. This, as we have said, necessitates the quick closing out of quite a goodly number of real good pianos, and to accomplish this result we offer them to you, while any remain, at most remarkable bargain prices.

Let Nothing Prevent You From Investigating These Splendid Piano Bargains.

A fine \$250 Piano now \$145



TERMS, \$5.00 MONTHLY.

The prices are not only reduced to a merely nominal figure on this remaining "thirty-seven," but we make the terms so easy that no one need hesitate. All you buy a piano, but it will pay to make haste if you would secure one of these fine bargains.

Elegant \$325 Cabinet Grand Piano, SALE PRICE \$197



TERMS, \$6.00 MONTHLY.

The Pianos offered at this sale need no words of praise from us, for they include such well-known makes as Kimball, Hallett & Davis, Decker & Sons, Steinway, Crowe and other makes, most of which are new, but little shop-worn or case sold, that's all. We guarantee entire satisfaction.

6200 Uprights Reduced to \$125
6250 Uprights Reduced to \$137
6300 Uprights Reduced to \$148
6350 Uprights Reduced to \$157
6400 Uprights Reduced to \$167
6450 Uprights Reduced to \$177
6500 Uprights Reduced to \$187

The elegant Cabinet Grand Piano, regular price \$400, SALE PRICE \$267



TERMS, \$5.00 MONTHLY.

Second-Hand Upright Pianos at Less Than Half Original Cost.

Best Upright, was \$250, now \$85.
Leslie Upright, was \$250, now \$85.
Blaise Upright, was \$275, now \$125.
Chickering Upright, was \$450, now \$145.
Sterling Upright, was \$275, now \$110.
Kimball Upright, was \$450, now \$220.
Steinway Upright, was \$500, now \$265.
Eschschmeyer Square, was \$400, now \$225.
Knabe Square, was \$650, now \$270.
Steck Square, was \$800, now \$325.
Dunham Square, was \$1000, now \$515.
Easy terms on any of the above used or new pianos.

Kieselhorst Piano Co., Established 1879 914 Olive St.

POPULAR JEFFERSON CITY BELLES WIN FREE TRIPS TO WORLD'S FAIR

In Spirited Contest Miss Wagner and Miss Sarman Are Selected by Votes of Newspaper Readers.



JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 16.—Miss Wagner and Miss Sarman, whose popularity in their home town has won for them a free trip to the St. Louis World's Fair, including board and with free admission to the best theaters in that city, are receiving many congratulations.

Miss Wagner won first honors in the Daily Democrat's World's Fair voting contest, and will be the guest of the Democrat

for two weeks at the Fair. She received 28,350 votes.

Miss Sarman won second honors in her contest and will be the guest of the Democrat for one week at the Fair. She received 26,373 votes.

Miss Wagner is the second oldest daughter of Postmaster W. W. Wagner, and is one of the most winsome and popular belles among the younger Jefferson City society.

Miss Sarman is the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Mr. Henry Sarman.

ST. LOUIS CONGRESS TO AID IRELAND

Organization, Whose Purposes Are Approved in Part by Executive Officers, Completed.

At a meeting of the executive commissioners from the state and from foreign countries yesterday afternoon the World's Fair management announced its willingness to treat with committees from each state and country, whereas at the same time stated that it could not indorse all the purposes of the state commissioners' association formed Monday, which is a rival of the executive commissioners.

C. M. Reeves, chief of domestic exploitation, speaking for the Exposition, said that the management would always be glad to treat with committees from the executive commissioners on matters of common interest, but must deal with the commissioners only as representatives of states when the business concerned the individual states.

The difference between the two commissioners' organizations is that the one meeting yesterday is composed only of the executive or working commissioners from each state and country, whereas that formed last Monday includes all the commissioners from all the states and countries and is a much larger body than that of the executive commissioners.

J. A. Verignon, executive commissioner from Nevada, called yesterday's meeting to order in the Hall of Congresses. He was elected temporary chairman, with F. R. Conway of Iowa temporary secretary. Committees were appointed as follows:

Constitution and by-laws—W. C. Buskett of Montana, J. H. Hawthorne of Missouri, W. A. Burns of Canada, J. A. Thomas of Wisconsin, J. C. Carpenter of Mississippi, and J. C. Carpenter of Kansas.

Membership—George N. Kingsbury of Rhode Island, E. B. Marchant of Oklahoma, R. E. Hugg of California, J. H. Wiggins of California, J. H. Vail of Connecticut, C. R. Richardson of Wyoming, A. Verignon of Nevada, Paul Wilson of Colorado, J. A. Flecher of California and David Barrett of North Dakota.

The reports of the committees will be heard at a meeting Thursday afternoon.

"WOMAN'S STUBBORNNESS," SAYS SCULPTOR ZIMM. Bruno Louis Zimm of New York, sculptor to the World's Fair, statue of the heroine of the Lewis and Clark expedition, has written to the Fair officials requesting that the name on the pedestal of the statue be changed from Sacajawea to "Tasakawee." He says the former spelling appears in the text of Lewis and Clark journals, but that this is the fault of the editors and not of the explorers. He cites authorities for the spelling which he advocates. He says he has had a controversy with a woman's organization on the Pacific coast which has adopted the "other" spelling. "They persist," he writes, "with usual woman's stubbornness in the use of the wrong form, and I fear they may influence the St. Louis officials."

PROSECUTE A BISHOP. Charge Is That He Sold Works of Art for Export to America. (Copyright, 1904, by the Press Publishing Co.) ROME, April 16.—Monsignor Paroli, Bishop of Bagnara, has been summoned before the civil courts for selling two valuable ancient pictures, representing St. Elizabeth and St. Philomena, to an art dealer of Rome, who was just going to dispose of them to an American collector.

The Pappa law, forbidding the exportation of works of art from Italy, is being strictly enforced.

MISS LEITER'S HEADRESS. It Attracts Attention in the Places She Visits. (Copyright, 1904, by the Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, April 16.—Mrs. and Miss Leiter were "doing" the London theaters last night, escorted by a notable member of the Cavalry Club.

Miss Leiter excites a good deal of comment in the restaurant and at the plays when she wears her novel head adornment of strings of pearls. They are looped about her head in an odd way and droop down on her brow, Egyptian style.

Wedding Rings (Solid Gold). Finest qualities, \$2.00 to \$25. Mermel & Laccardi's, Broadway and Locust. Write for catalogue. Mailed free.

Socialists Change Headquarters. On April 16, the committee of the referendum vote on the question of removing the national headquarters of the Socialist party from Omaha to Chicago was completed today, resulting in a vote of 5 to 1 in favor of Chicago. Assistant Secretary Clark departed for that city today.

AT LAST IGORROTRES HAVE DOG BANQUET

Nine Canine Lives Will Be Sacrificed to Make a Holiday at Cuartel Filipino.

Nine dogs will be sacrificed this Sabbath day to the appetite of the Igorrotres. At least nine was the number scheduled for the pot yesterday afternoon. The woods were still being secured for stray canines, and it was hoped that late returns would show an increase of the number.

Men who were working about the Cuartel have had their sympathies aroused for the Igorrotres, who have not tasted dog since they left their native villages, and they have volunteered to bring in dogs for the feast. All of them carry ropes in their pockets, and if a likely-looking pup crosses their path as they are going to or from work, it is lassoed and led captive to the Cuartel.

Three of the nine marked for slaughter have been brought in that way. The other six were bought by Dr. Hunt before the work of the volunteers began to count. Those which can be trusted are given the run of the quarters. Those which manifest any disposition to run away are safely tied.

Dr. Hunt said yesterday afternoon that the feast would certainly be held if the weather was fit for the Igorrotres to be out of doors. A fire will be built inside the bamboo fence which is to enclose the village, and after the dogs have been killed as mercilessly as animals which provide food for St. Louisans are killed, they will be hotted in pots.

Yesterday afternoon one of the dogs was

CONGRESS IS HOLDING UP OPENING DAY PROGRAM

It is probable that the program for the opening day of the World's Fair will be completed at the next meeting of the ceremonies committee, which will be held Tuesday night at the St. Louis Club.

Not as much progress as was expected was made at the meeting Friday night. It is stated that some difficulty is being experienced in getting speakers of the rank desired.

The uncertainty as to whether a congressional delegation is coming is also adding to the difficulties. If the Senate and House take a recess to admit of the members coming to the opening they will have to be given a prominent place on the program, and other matters are held in abeyance pending positive information from Washington.

"13" AN UNLUCKY NUMBER FOR MAJ. A. G. HAMMOND. Maj. A. G. Hammond of the Jefferson Guards was worrying yesterday over his silver officer's shield. The number 13 is mixed up with its disappearance, which adds to his anxiety.

When Maj. Hammond went on duty at the World's Fair there were no officers' shields in stock. He had one made and paid for it with real money of his own.

A week ago requisition was made for a supply of shields. He sent his along to the shieldsmith as a model. Yesterday the shields were delivered, but the silver one was not among them. Inquiry elicited the

NO PLACE FOR JEFF. GUARDS TO SLEEP

The problem of quartering the Jefferson Guards at the World's Fair is becoming rather acute. The quarters that have been provided are crowded to the limit with the men who are now in the service.

During the next week about two hundred more men will be put on, and places for them to bunk will have to be provided. At present most of them are sleeping in one of the University buildings, where the headquarters are, and in the second story of a warehouse near the Life-Saver entrance. It is expected that 300 men will be needed to properly do the work expected of the guards. They will not be permitted to sleep while patrolling their beats.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children: Sore throat, wind colic, diarrhea, etc.

PATRICIDES ACCQUITTED. Three Girls Who Killed Their Father Declared to Have Been Justified.

(Copyright, 1904, by the Press Publishing Co.) ROME, April 16.—The three De Francescos sisters, who, as related in the Post-Dispatch last November, killed their father because of ill-treatment received at his hands, were acquitted by a jury after being on trial for three days at the assize courts of Lucca.

The verdict was received with great shouts of approval by an immense audience that had listened for several days to the harrowing details of the cruelties of which the three girls had been the victims.

EVERYTHING MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

FURNITURE
Oak Dresser.....\$8.25
Chiffonier to match, \$6.00
Oak Dresser.....\$12.50
Chiffonier to match, \$12
Full-size Iron Bed, spring and mattress, complete....\$5.50

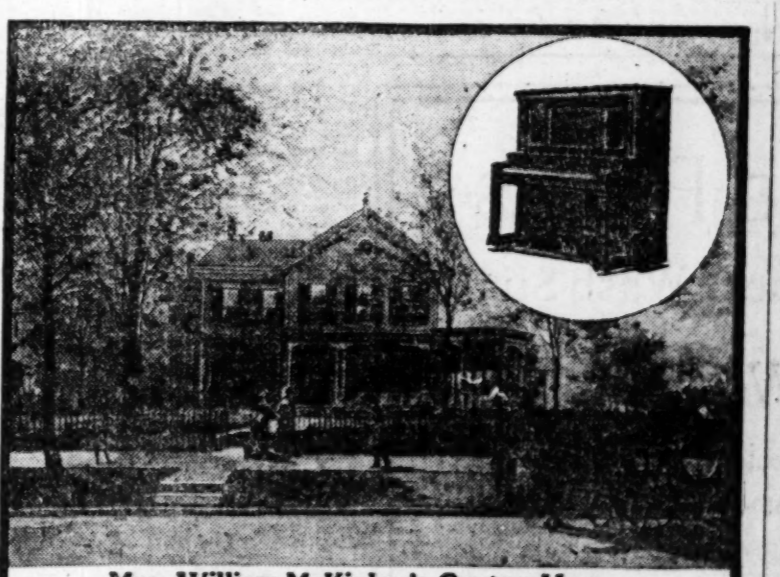
CARPETS
In Velvets we have extra values, cut from \$1.35 and \$1.20 to \$1.00 per yard.
Axminsters, \$1.12 1/2 yard.
A full selection of Oil-cloth, Linoleums and Matting just received.

Georgia-Stimson Furniture and Carpet Co.
616-618 Washington Avenue.

RUGS
9x12 Velvets.....\$19.75
9x12 Bigelow Electra Axminsters.....\$20.00
9x12 Wiltons.....\$32.50
These are high-class. All others in proportion.

DRAPERIES
Nottingham and Irish Point Curtains, short lots, at greatly reduced prices—15% to 33% off.
This department is full of bargains, so don't fail to see us before buying.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.



Mrs. William McKinley's Canton Home. Mrs. McKinley's constant companion is the A. B. Chase Piano, which was made to order from special designs approved by President McKinley, and delivered in the White House, June 11, 1897. The piano was shipped to their Canton home for use during their vacation in 1901. President McKinley wrote the A. B. Chase Co. "Mrs. McKinley and myself are delighted with the piano we recently purchased from you."

A. B. CHASE PIANOS
Are the twentieth century standard of the highest art of piano construction. Thousands of America's finest homes are graced by this beautiful piano.
WE SELL THE A. B. CHASE
Under an absolute guarantee to be the finest upright piano built.
Buy your piano of us and you run no risk of being deceived, as we are the only piano house in St. Louis that does not rebuild old pianos or handle cheap stencil pianos.
We show the largest stock in the handsomest salesrooms and guarantee satisfaction or your money back.
Send for "Pointers for Piano Purchasers." It will open your eyes on the piano subject.

THE CONROY PIANO CO.
1115 OLIVE STREET.



MARY T. GOLDMAN'S GRAY HAIR RESTORER
Will bring back the original color of gray and faded hair and will leave the hair clean, healthy and free from dandruff. It is a sure remedy for all hair troubles. It is a sure remedy for all hair troubles. It is a sure remedy for all hair troubles.
The one object of this advertisement is to show that FREE TRIAL bottles of MARY T. GOLDMAN'S GRAY HAIR RESTORER are being sent out on every day.
NOTICE: It costs us to do every free sample bottle sent out. If we did not receive your name, address and business card, we could not send you a bottle. We will send you a bottle if you will send us your name, address and business card. We will send you a bottle if you will send us your name, address and business card.
JUDGE & DOLPH DRUG CO., 515 Olive St.

The Culture of Beauty. Mrs. Adler, Europe's leading Beauty Specialist, introduces her methods and specialties. Oil builds drooping muscles, removes lines, \$1.50. Cream nourishes complexion, \$1.50. Removes, cleans enlarged pores, \$1.50. THE GAYNESS (NEW) (Pat.) Removes and prevents double chin, \$5.00. Removes stripes (fat) cure from lines and crows' feet, \$5.00. Scalp treatment, \$2.00. Handlets strengthen tired eyes, \$2.00. Home treatment, best, experienced, paid, \$2.00. Write Mrs. Adler for Advice and Booklet Free, at New York.
ALONE—NEW YORK, 22 WEST 23RD ST., LONDON, 20 NEW BOND ST., PARIS, 5 RUE CAMBON.

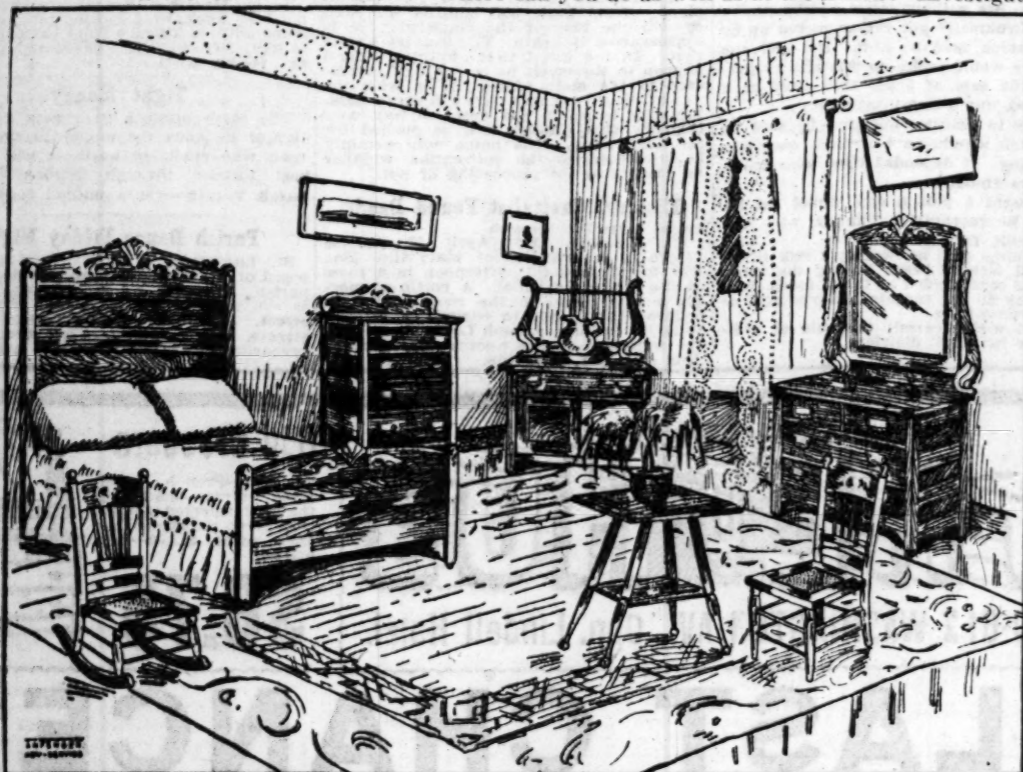
\$21.00 to New York
Stopover at WASHINGTON
B. & O. S-W.
TRAIN LEAVES 9:30 A. M. FOR N. Y. & N. E.
TICKET OFFICE
Olive and Sixth and Union Station.



COMPLETE BEDROOM OUTFIT

JUST AS SHOWN IN THE PICTURE. **\$3.00 CASH** BALANCE \$1.00 A WEEK.

NOTE—This great offer is original with the Union House-Furnishing Co. Its astounding success has brought out the usual horde of feeble imitations—but we notice that while other stores are willing to steal our advertisements week after week, they are never willing to duplicate the VALUES this store is continually offering. Take this great offer for example. Where can you do as well as at the Union! Investigate!



Here's an Honest Picture of This Complete Bedroom Outfit.

The picture was drawn direct from the goods. It shows this great Bedroom Outfit just as it is! \$60 worth of furniture, curtains and carpets for \$39.75—on easy terms of \$3.00 cash and balance \$1.00 a week. Every piece is solid oak in rich golden finish! Bed, spring and mattress—dressed with large glass—washstand with splashier back—chair, rocker, chair, center table, window shade, pair of lace curtains and room-size 9x12 foot rug. The greatest value ever offered by any store in America for \$39.75.

\$3.00 CASH AND BALANCE \$1.00 A WEEK.

SPECIAL—GENUINE SWISS CLOCKS
WORTH \$2, **49c**



REFRIGERATORS.
This week a special sale of 6 family-size Refrigerators—like cut—half their real value..... **\$4.75**



49c

49c

MONDAY—IMPORTED SWISS CLOCKS
49c LIKE CUT



GAS RANGES.

The Union Gas Range has more improvements and conveniences than any other on the market. We make all gas connections free and guarantee every gas range to give satisfactory service..... **\$18.00**
\$1.50 DOWN AND 50c PER WEEK.

CASH OR CREDIT

UNION HOUSE FURNISHING CO.

FRANKLIN AVE. AND 8TH ST. S.E. CORNER

OUT OF THE HIGH-RENT DISTRICT.

NOT IN THE HIGH-PRICED "CLIQUE."

AMUSEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

WORLD'S FAIR SEASON TICKETS

NOW ON SALE.

Photographic season tickets, 154 coupons, \$25.
Photographic season tickets, 154 coupons, for children, 5 to 11 years, inclusive, \$15.
No charge for photograph.
Coupons accepted at gate from date of delivery of book.
Number of admissions daily at option of holder.
Apply room 146 Laclede building, Fourth and Olive streets, and downtown ticket offices of Vandalia, Chicago & Alton, Erie, Fort, M. & T., L. & N. and Frisco railroads.

NORRIS B. GREGG,
Director of Concessions and Admissions.

R. NORTON WHITE,
Chief Department Admissions.

Eclipse Park and Dancing Pavilion
WILL BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
APRIL 24.
Theater will open May 4. Southbound Bell-Boatmen cars to the Park gate, South Broadway and to Frisco, with 3 blocks west to Park.

GLOBE THEATER—FRANKLIN AVE.
HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLE.
8-10 ACTS 6
1 TO 10:30 DAILY
THIS WEEK—Gertie & Doyle, Madeo Judge, Prof. Cummings, Grace Mandell, Gracie & Lene, KITTORPARK.

BASEBALL TODAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE PARK, VANDERBILT AV. AND NATURAL BRIDGE RD.

Pittsburg vs. St. Louis

GAME CALLED AT 3 P. M.

HAYLIN'S

NIAGARA FALLS

MAT. TODAY

OVER

SUNDAY MATINEE NEXT—"A GAMBLER'S DAUGHTER."
Coming to Haylin's—Kate Claxton in the original production of "The Two Orphans."

MUDLAVIA

This great record open the year round. Combine cost, health and pleasure for your vacation. Only a few hours ride from St. Louis. Near Alton, Ill., Junction Chicago & Eastern Illinois and Chicago & North Western R.R.s. Special rates for **RHEUMATISM, GOUT, KIDNEY, BRUISES, BLINDNESS, STOMACH AND BILIOUSNESS, PAIN, SCALDS, BURNS, SORES, ETC.** and all ailments. Address H. L. KRAMER, General Manager, Chicago, Ill. 477.

Obtained Patent Law Exclusively. Higdon, Longan & Hopkins

AMUSEMENTS.

COLUMBIA

Continuous Vaudeville, 1:30 to 10:30 Daily.

Beginning Monday Matinee, April 18.

SHEAN AND WARREN
Comical Kings of Truancy.

PRESS ELDRIDGE
Commander in Chief of the Army of Fun.

BLOOM AND COOPER
Highly Humorous Rural Comedy.

MATHEWS AND ASHLEY
Comedians.

McWATERS-TYSON CO.
Original and Amusing Stage Scene from Life.

CARVER & POLLARD
Originalities, Eccentricities and Peculiarities.

FRED ZOEDIE
Marvelous Hand Jumper.

3—THE NAMBAS—3
Japanese Gymnasts and Jugglers.

MIETT'S DOGS
High Diver "Dot" and Trapeze "Tomato."

EMMETT AND KANE
German Dialect Comedians.

WILLIG AND LARKIN
"The Boys with the Goods" in Black Face.

THE KINODROME
All Sorts of Animated Views.

15c-30c-50c
Orchestra Chairs Reserved, 75c.

THE SEASON'S LOCAL ART EVENT

CORLEY-ROBYN

CONCERT BENEFIT OPEN-AIR PLAYGROUNDS

CIVICIMPROVEMENT LEAGUE

MRS. LOUISE A. CORLEY, Contralto

MR. ALFRED G. ROBYN, Piano

MRS. LULU KUNKEL-BURG, Violin

In a Select Program of New Music.

ODEON TUESDAY EVE., 8:30

APRIL 19.

350 Seats at \$1. 250 Seats at 75c. 30 Boxes at \$10.

All Seats Reserved Now at Bollman's.

EXCURSION

TO

Alton, Piasa

AND

Illinois River,

SUNDAY, APRIL 24.

THE FAMOUS STEAMER

City of Providence

Leaves Olive Street Dock at 10 A. M., returns 9 P. M.

Round Trip, 140 Miles, 25c

Fine restaurant and cafe service. Charming trip, grand scenery, superb boat.

BASEBALL TODAY.

American League Park.

BROWNS VS. DETROIT.

GAME CALLED AT 3 O'CLOCK.

GERMAN THEATER—ODEON.

Heinemann & Wolf, Managers.

TONIGHT—Gala Event of Season. First presentation in German of "Madame Sans-Jene."

Napoleon..... Ferdinand Wolf-Edmann Supergede..... Villus von Hohenau

Next Thursday Night—Benefit of Eugen Rautenberg—Prestige.

UNRIG'S CAVE, Jefferson and Washington Av.

10 Champion Blue Ribbon Bowling Alleys now open every day, morning till midnight. Fine Music. Everything on a grand scale. Special at- trays for ladies. Fine, pure air. Everything new.

THE BROKEN HEART, 16 S. BRIDGWAY.

SANTOS DUMONT

With his airship. Free to all every day or night. Over 3 miles of mirrors. See the Span- ish Lady Dance and the great Corbett fight.

ZOO 3300 Olive Now Open

Admission 10 Cents

Wild Beast Collection.

KATE CLAXTON

IN THE

2 ORPHANS

Will not play St. Louis until

MAY 15.

GOOD WOMAN

JUST THINK FOR A MOMENT THAT

YOUR VERY BEST FRIEND, in case of illness or enforced idleness, will be a deposit of MONEY IN

OUR SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

A fire-place, stove, bedding or mattress is not a good bank. It is sure to fail.

Save 10 Cents a Day and it Will Amount to the Man's sum of \$36.50 at the End of the Year, Not Counting Interest.

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721 LOCUST STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Open every day from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Monday evenings, 6 to 8.

CENTURY LEW THEATRE

TONIGHT AND ALL WEEK

MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

DOCKSTADER

AND HIS GREAT MINSTREL COMPANY

Management of James H. Decker.

THE LARGEST AND MOST COSTLY MINSTREL ORGANIZATION IN THE WORLD.

Songs, Dances, and Scenes From the Sunny South, With Real

Darky Humor That Has Captured America's Laugh-Loving Public.

SPECIAL PRICES AT WEDNESDAY MATINEE, 2c to \$1.00

NEXT SUNDAY—SEATS THURSDAY.

Kirke La Shelle Announces Engagement of

MR. LAWRENCE D'ORSAY

In the Greatest Comedy Hit New York Has Ever Known.

THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET

OLYMPIC BEGINNING MONDAY, FOR SIX NIGHTS AND SATURDAY MATINEE

CHARLES FROMMAN Presents

ANNIE RUSSELL

In Madeline Lucette Ryley's Comedy.

MICE AND MEN.

PRICES..... 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50

NEXT WEEK. SEAT SALE THURSDAY.

MR. RICHARD

MANSFIELD

MONDAY

IVAN THE TERRIBLE

TUESDAY

OLD HEIDELBERG

WEDNESDAY

IVAN THE TERRIBLE

THURSDAY

OLD HEIDELBERG

FRIDAY

BEAU BRUMMEL

SAT. MAT.

OLD HEIDELBERG

SAT. NIGHT

DR. JEKYLL and MR. HYDE

GRAND

Matinee TODAY, 25-35-50c

Night Prices: 25-35-50-75c-\$1

MATINEES Wednesday and Sat., 25c and 50c.

The Funny Fellows, AND LAST

Murray

And Mack

"A Night on Broadway"

50—A REMARKABLE SINGING COMPANY OF—50

Next Sunday Matinee—Return of Weber and Field's big success, HOITY TOITY.

MATINEE TODAY.

IMPERIAL

25c WEEK-DAY 25c NIGHTS

SUN. MATINEE 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c.

PERCY W. LIAM'S Magnificent Scenic Production of the Latest Sensational Melodrama

DESERTED AT THE ALTAR.

A PLAY FOR WIVES, MOTHERS, SISTERS AND SWEETHEARTS.

THE GREAT AUTOMOBILE AND BICYCLE RACE

BURNING OF THE HOCKEY DOGS AND SHIPS

Have you ever laughed and cried at the same time? Next Sunday Mat.—"SANDY BOTTOM."

CRAWFORD THEATER

14th and Locust.

IT IS HERE A STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION

OF THE CELEBRATED PLAY.

35 People in the Cast

"TWO ORPHANS"

35 People in the Cast

Mat. Today, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c.

Next Sunday Mat.—"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

HANDLAN PARK

LACLEDE AND GRAND AVS.

ONE WEEK. Beginning MONDAY, April 25

LXN BITING TWICE DAILY.

AFTERNOONS AT 3—NIGHTS AT 8.

Ringling Bros.

WORLD'S GREATEST SHOWS

THE BIGGEST SHOW EVER ORGANIZED SINCE THE WORLD UPRAG.

AMERICA'S MAGIC CITY OF MAYHEM.

SURPASSING IN SCOPES, MAGNITUDE AND GRANDNESS ANYTHING EVER BEFORE.

RECORDED. A CON-NO-TO-LITA POPULATION OF THE FIFTY-

THREE MILLION PEOPLE.

ALL THE GREAT PEOPLES.

A COMPLETE GATHERING OF THE WORLD'S MOST CURI- OUS WILD ANIMAL LIFE.

150 HIG. NEW AT THE ARENIC ACTS, IN WHICH ARE THE

FEELLESS PERFORMERS, ACTU- ALLY CONSTITUTING A BIG

SIX-FOLD CIRCUS— THE GREATEST ON EARTH.

Don't Fail to See the New Sensation!

RECKLESS, LIFE-RISKING

CRAZO

Dares Death Twice Daily

Leaping the Gap

A Bicycle Jump 55 Feet.

A Whirl Through Space While Wheeling on Wind.

All the big, new and unusual things of the

circus world embraced in this year's gigantic

understanding. Features such as only could be

commanded by wealth and evolved from original

thought distinguish it from all others.

The past shows nothing like it and all the other

present-day efforts pale beside it, while the fu-

ture offers no promise of equalling its glori- ous

immensity.

It's a show organized with Ringling skill and

presented in the entrancing way peculiar to Ring-

ling methods.

So big that it takes eighty-five double-length

railroad cars to transport it.

600 horses in its stable of trained and draft

stock, 40 elephants, more than half of all the

elephants in America.

100 cages of wild animals, 1200 people.

These things, two stages, aerial acrobats and

hippodrome course and all filled with surpris-

ing sensational acts.

European show now appearing in America for the first time.

THE 4 ELDERES

European Novelty Riders.

THE 4 BEDINIES

Italy

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

14 Words, 10c
Business Announcements, 10c a Line

WANTED—Young lady capable; must be bright and capable; salary \$100. N. 98, Post-Dispatch.

BERMALIA WANTED—50 tidy girls for hair work; inside of grounds; read this. National Employment Co., 101 N. 1st.

ELITE DEPTERS WANTED—Experienced girls. 60 N. Main st.

WANTED—Young lady clerk for a store; call Monday. 1748 N. 9th.

WANTED—Fair-looking, ambitious to clerk in shooting gallery; no experience; a good opportunity for the right person. Call 2 to 5 p. m. Register, 617 Market st.

WANTED—If Marjorie Klaff is still in city, call at 4081 Maryland av.

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron in family, west of the World's Fair on Denver car line; good wages and position; no outside work; girl raised in preferred A. A. Weaver 10, City Phone 11 will see you at my city office or residence.

ETC., WANTED—Cook and second cook.

WANTED—Girl to cook; German; references required. Apply to minister pl.

WANTED—A good colored cook; no outside work. 1418 E. Compton av.

WANTED—A good colored cook. 351 E. 10th.

WANTED—First-class, experienced 10. WARD.

WANTED—Woman for second cook and
dishwasher. 111 Columbia.
WANTED—Woman for cook and housework.
Apply 4147 Westchester.
WANTED—Competent cook; references
furnished. 1741 Longwood bl.
WANTED—White or colored cook.
Apply 4147 Westchester.
WANTED—First-class; wages from
\$3.00 to \$4.00. 1741 Longwood bl.

WANTED—Immediately, meat color-
wage, \$100. Call 3111.

WANTED—Good, neat colored man
for cooking; good wages. 5800 West
10th.

WANTED—Nice white girl to assist
in restaurant; room and board
furnished.

WANTED—\$20; housemaid, \$18; 4
5511 Kosciusko st.

WANTED—References required.
minister of.

WANTED—An experienced cook &
West Belle pl.

WANTED—Good colored cook at a
large family. Call Monday, 4050 West
10th.

WANTED—Good cook and down

no washing or ironing. 3016 West
E. ST. C. ETC. WANTED—Second cook
house, help. Clean, frisky, good
wages. 300 Renoist, blage. 3016
WANTED—White woman as head
of cleaning boarding house; good wages.
an st.

WANTED—Wants girl to do cook
ing with housework; no washing or
the family; good wages; references
Etc. WANTED—Clean cook, 30
housemaids, \$10; small private family
E. ST.

WANTED—A good cook; good wages
4007 P. n. st.

WANTED—Experienced cook; referen

Wanted—Good female cook at wages; \$7 week. 4051 Chevreuil av.

WANTED—A good cook. 221 N. 2d

WANTED—Good cook; also to take floor; no laundry; good wages; refer. Laclede av.

WANTED—Girl for cook and general housework; no laundry; for country. 835 Oakdale

WANTED—Competent cook; also laundry. 4040 Forest Park bl.

WANTED—Girl for cook, wash and iron. 5206 Vernon av.

WANTED—In private American family; give refer. 5306 Pine st.

WANTED—German lady cook in home.

week and room. 2801 Chouteau
WANTED—First cook. 4349 Westmore
WANTED—Experienced cook for small
place. No laundry work; good wages.
Apply: call Monday and Tuesday.
WANTED—Assistant pastry cook &
baker at World's Fair grounds; apply to
Misses 2 and 4 clock at 2556
Sullivan
\$7.50 per week and room
WANTED—Experienced German cook
and waitress; 2005 N. Alabama, Indianapolis
RESTAURATORS WANTED—House-to-house
restaurators; \$15 week; no canvassing
Required. Call, 2853 Lafayette av.

TAKESTON WANTED—**WASHERS**—Dishwashers, coffee boy and woman to bake and griddle cakes. Call at 6:30 p.m. at Silver Grill Restaurant, 411 N. 1st st.

WASHER WANTED—Woman dishwasher to luncheon. 3510 Eason av.

WASHERS WANTED—3 steady women dishes. Cox's Restaurant, 2427 Olive st.

WASHERS WANTED—To wash all day; use Stauter Laundry and get through in 3 hours; bleaches and clothing; greases sell it.

WASHER WANTED—Dresser on men's (Courtney Shoe Co., 31st and Locust).

WASHERS WANTED—Good dressers on Olive st.

BAKER WANTED—Assistant for dressmaker at 2:21 Caroline st.
BAKER WANTED—Experienced to sew by day; call Monday morning 5:30 till 9 a.m.
BAKER WANTED—Ruling machine feeders at 24 and 24 1/2 Vine st.
BANKERS WANTED—On commission work and good wages. 1042 Oliver floor.
BARTENDER WANTED—On custom pants; 1011 1/2 Locust st. and good pay. Apply 622 Locust st., 2nd fl.
BARTENDERS WANTED—First-class finishers of custom pants; no other need apply. 118 1/2 Locust st.
BARTENDERS WANTED—Girls to work on commission; good wages. Apply 1011 1/2 Locust st.

WANTED—A good territory for
state experience, good wages guar-
anteed. Ad. F 37, Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—Thoroughly experi-
enced electrician for territory, ap-
prox. 1125 Washington av., 9th floor,
Chicago. Write to 1000.

MAKERS WANTED—experienced
cigar makers. Sylvester C. Judge Hat-
field, 1819 Pine st.

ad. at communications, a tip-and
down phone. What State. 1621 P.

medicines, doctors and lawyers for
patients. Apply Lucy Allen, 214 C
10th and Pine, 9 to 4 p. m.

TO LADIES—Handsome stilettoes
and exclusive design; also valuable
ret; send no money, simply name
address.

WANTED—A pretty little girl, between 7 and 13, to pose for photographs. Must be of studio price; paid; parrot or parrot. Bring this ad give name, residence, date and age of child. Ad. C 121, Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—Beautiful your complexion by sunbathing, plump blackheads, tan and sunburn. Mrs. Kollins Sincys Niagara Falls, N. Y. Write for free booklet. No charge by all drug and dry goods stores.

WANTED—To ribbon and cap bottling factory. Apply 608 N. 11th st.

WANTED—Girls of 14 to 18 years to do light work; paid while learning. Write Mrs. C. 1124 Locust st. 2d floor.

WANTED—Competent girl at 5077

WANTED-Over 16 years old. Apply 215 N. 28 st.

WANTED-To wait on table and assist in kitchen. 4368 Olive st.

WANTED-Chocolate cream dipper and candy maker. steady work. Modern C. Co.

WANTED-BOYS WANTED-Smart girls to learn chemovaling. Hamilton & Co., union factory, Jefferson and Hamilton.

WANTED-Middle aged girls and boys steady work. Good pay. 1923 S. 31st.

WANTED-16 experienced girls for the Apple in store, 112 N. 28th st.

WANTED-The best house work. \$5.00 a week. 112 N. 28th st.

Telephone Model: ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ and ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~
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 P.O. Box ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~

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SISTERS-IN-LAW BATTLE IN STREET

Plumes and Diamond-Studded Jewelry Fall to Sidewalk in Heated Encounter.

In swearing out a warrant for Mrs. Rose Thompson yesterday afternoon before the police magistrates of Alton, Mrs. August Schwarberg told her version of the fight between herself and Mrs. Thompson, her sister-in-law, that had caused considerable excitement in the shopping district of the city a few moments before.

Mrs. Schwarberg said that she, her daughter, Mrs. George Webb, and Miss Floyd Thompson had been walking down the main street when Mrs. Thompson stopped them and asked what authority Mrs. Schwarberg was taking her daughter to a theater.

Mrs. Schwarberg's explanation was not satisfactory, as she charges that Mrs. Thompson started the physical combat which raged fast and furious for a few moments.

Both women were handsomely dressed, and during the fight plumes and jewelry were scattered all over the sidewalk.

Witnesses gathered in the vicinity of the property. Mrs. Thompson's hearing is set for tomorrow at 1 o'clock.

Law School Alumni Election.

At the Mercantile Club last night the St. Louis Law School Alumni Association held its annual meeting and elected the following officers: President, C. E. Allen; Vice-president, Daniel N. Kirby and William E. Garvin; Secretary, Henry A. Baker; Treasurer, John A. Devlin. The executive committee is L. E. Smith, E. C. Dodge and Arthur E. Kammeyer. The alumni will meet with the University in making its day, June 16, at the Fair a success.

Boer Soldier Missing.

Donnell Buer, a veteran of the Boer war and a member of the company which is at the World's Fair, is missing from the camp, and as he is not known to have any friends in St. Louis, his four days absence has caused much alarm for his safety. Buer is 60 years old, and was described as of a retiring disposition.

Watch Snatched From Hand.

Warren Reed of Collinsville told a lady's watch last night through excessive admiration of the beauty of the time-piece which he had just bought as a present for a Collinsville friend. He walked along Washington avenue holding the watch in his hand. Suddenly a negro youth appeared, snatched the watch and ran into a convenient alley near Eleventh street.

Negro Jury Acquits Brother.

A negro jury in two minutes acquitted John Brown, colored, in East St. Louis Saturday afternoon on a charge of interfering with an officer. It was charged that he had interfered with a patrolman on the street. The jury was composed of 12 negroes, and the case was heard in the St. Louis Municipal Court.

"I'LL FIGHT ANY MAN," SAYS FITZ

The Cornishman Clinches His Fight Talk in a Very Few Earnest Words.

BY ROBERT EDGREN,
The Noted Cartoonist and Expert on Pugilism.

NEW YORK, April 16.—"Any of them in three weeks for six-round bout; two months to train in, and I will fight in the middleweight or light-heavyweight, the best man that may care to show himself; in short, I'll fight any man in the world when I am in condition. I am not afraid to meet any of them, and, if given the proper time to reach good condition, I will meet the best in the country in a 20-round battle, as far as one can go in this country."

This, in a nutshell, and from Bob Fitzsimmons. There is, as will be noted, a condition or two, but it is simply a matter of being given time to train, and good old "Fitz" stands willing to meet the best that may come along. He bars none.

"Fitz" was in a merry mood today when he gave voice to the foregoing declaration. He had just finished a short interview with the punching bag in the private "gym" at his home in Bath Beach.

Previous to the session at the bag the lanky Australian had taken a run of a few miles, running alongside a horse ridden by Mrs. Fitzsimmons. This is one of Bob's favorite pastimes while in light training. Almost every morning he places Mrs. Fitzsimmons on the saddle on her favorite horse, chucking the animal in the ribs and starts off on a merry clip down the shore road and the good, airy drive about his Bath Beach home, along with Mrs. "Fitz."

"I have been getting into shape gradually," said Fitzsimmons. "These fellows that declare themselves to be after me will not catch the old man asleep. They're never got him in the ring asleep, and they've never taken me out asleep."

"The only thing that has ever played me false," continued Fitzsimmons, "are those wallowers of mine."

"If they had stood by me good and strong I would have been the champion of them all," he added.

Of them all "Fitz" is, perhaps, most anxious to have a try at "Kid McCoy." Just at this time he is seriously considering the proposition to go to Chicago to box six rounds with John Wille, a western boxer, before the Waverly Athletic Club of that city. He has been offered \$3,000 unconditionally for the bout, but if he is to have as much more money for him and unless the deal makes sense through the other side "Fitz" will accept it.

He held up to view his two massive fists. "If they had stood by me good and strong I would have been the champion of them all," he added.

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those who declare it a shame to fight the "Old Man."

And "Fitz" with a smile remarked: "It's not the old man they're ashamed of, it's the wallows he still carries about with him that arouses their sympathy."

Carbondale Gets High School Special to the Post-Dispatch.

CARBONDALE, Ill., April 16.—An unusually vigorous contest took place in this city today in the high school election, a proposition being voted to build a modern high school building. The proposition was carried by a vote of 142 to 104. For president of the board of education Dr. W. W. Entzinger received 357 votes; for members of the board, T. A. Brennan received 284, Prof. George W. Smith 242, and F. M. Caldwell, 241, the two first named being elected.

The annual school election held at Water...

...the two first named being elected.

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We will offer Monday and during the week a large line of

AXMINSTER CARPETS AND RUGS

We have made a large purchase from a leading manufacturer at a very low clearing price and therefore offer buyers this week an exceptional opportunity to furnish their floors with either Carpets or Rugs, at lowest prices of the season.

500 Rolls Extra Axminster Carpets at 95c and \$1.05 per yard; regular prices \$1.25 and \$1.35
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In large variety. See us if you intend to buy floor coverings or window decorations.

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LOG BURIES MAN IN MUD.

Telephone Pole Cutter Rescued From Miry Prison by Comrades.

Archie Bryant of Alton had a thrilling experience last week while working as a logger with the crew taking out telephone poles in the woods near Beltsville. Bryant was working near the top of a large pile of cut poles when a rope used with the windlass broke and the poles near the top started rolling. Before Bryant could descend from the pole, he was struck by one of the poles and thrown so the ground, and the log rolled over him. When his comrades reached him, they found him pinned under the mud on the river bank, but was uninjured.

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He gives

SUNDAY

POST-DISPATCH

MAGAZINE

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY, APRIL 17, 1904

Curious Ancient Coinage at the Fair



BY FARRAN ZERBE,
Chief of Souvenir Coin Department, World's Fair.

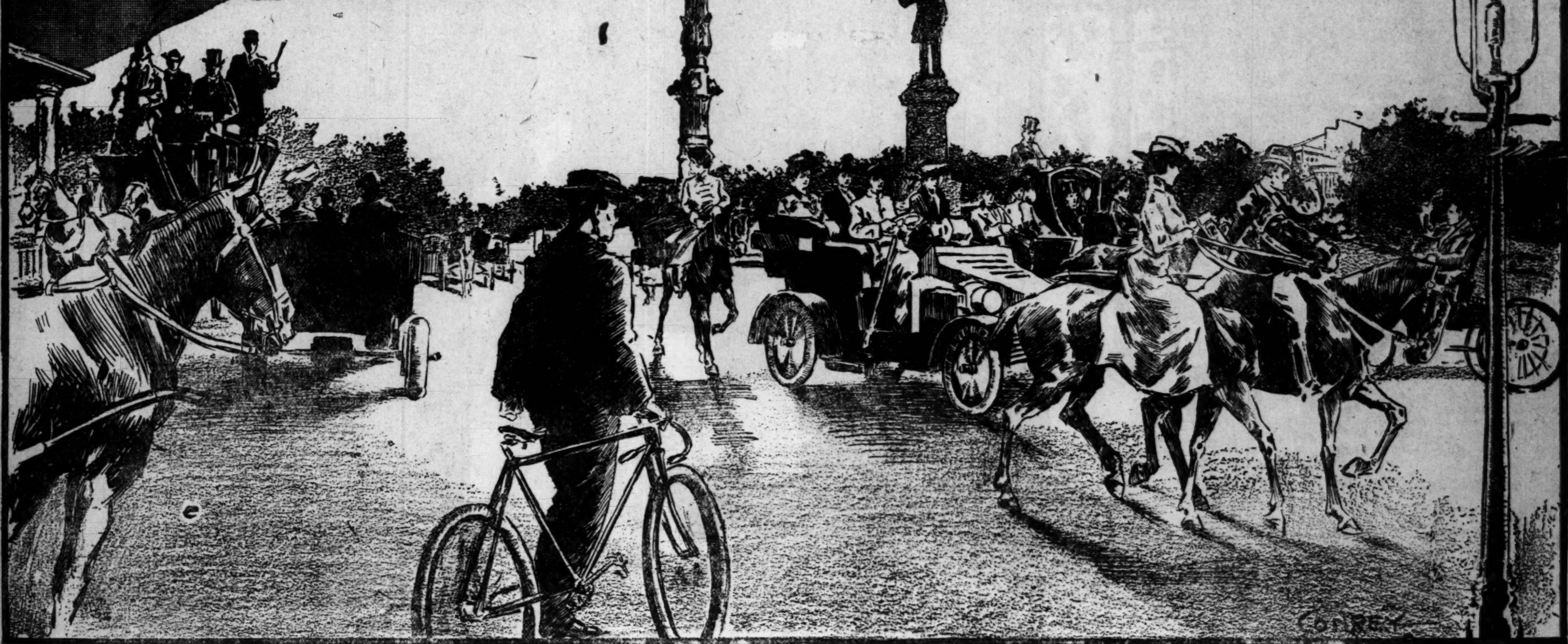
IN THE various numismatic exhibits at the World's Fair will be presented an abridged history of the divisions, governments, people, languages, customs, art, architecture and commercialism of the civilized world from the eighth century, B. C., to the present day; representing three periods of time—ancient, medieval and modern—and the twenty-eight most progressive centuries of man. The specimens of early metal mediums of exchange to be shown by oriental countries, are from a remote past; regarding

which there are no records as to the authenticity of time; more than that, they antedate by centuries the earliest known money to which the coinage of today traces its origin.

The archeologist, in his research, has brought to light that which is not only accepted as having been the currency of a time and people far removed from the period of barter, which preceded the earliest coins—those of the ancient Greeks and Lydians—but they link the lands of the now widely separated divisions of the globe, and contribute to confirming the once contiguity of the two great hemispheres. Specimens have been found in the mounds that

(Continued on Next Page.)

BRILLIANT NEW ILLUMINATION FOR FOREST PARK ENTRANCE.



HE entrance to Forest Park at the intersection of Lindell boulevard and King's highway, commanding the beautiful vista crowned by the Blair statue, is to be made still more impressive for the World's Fair. Two magnificent lamps, of a model that has but two duplicates in the world, one in Long Acre Square, New York City, the other in Paris, have been ordered for the further ornamentation of this already exceptionally handsome spot. They will be in place by May 1, Park Commissioner Aull says.

These new additions to the charms of what many persons consider the most attractive entrance to Forest Park will be so placed as to flank the Blair statue. One will stand to the south and east of the statue, just in front of the pavilion on the left as the park is entered. The other is to be placed to the north and east, encroaching a trifle on Lindell boulevard, which becomes a park road after crossing King's highway, each lamp distant about 175 feet from the statue.

They will be visible by day from the north, south, east and west, that is, from the three approaches to the park, and from the park itself, and are highly ornamental. At night their illumination will be seen similarly from the four points of the compass. Each light will have eight lamps, arranged in a circle, with a total of 3200 candle power. They will surmount artistically designed pillars 18 feet in height.

At first it was the determination of Park Commissioner Aull to place one big lamp directly in front of the Blair statue, facing the park entrance at Lindell boulevard and King's highway. This plan was abandoned, however, for the reason that a more beautiful effect could be obtained with two ornamental lights flanking the statue. The general idea was to brighten up the park entrance to its utmost legitimate possibilities.

The park commissioner and the Board of Public Improvements agreed as to the superior promise of the two big and beautiful lamp-clusters. After reaching this satisfactory understanding, the work of selection came next. The design finally accepted was submitted by the Fluke Iron Works of New York city, who constructed the Long Acre Square lamp. The double-burner lights that will compose the clusters are to be supplied by the Weisbach company, which does the city lighting.

The pillars supporting the lights are of

exceptionally chaste design, the material being bronzed iron. They are now being cast and will be shipped to St. Louis as soon as completed. Above the pedestal which will have a concrete base, with a base eight feet in diameter, a design of medieval shields is brought out in bold relief on the bronzed surface. Higher still, about midway from the base, having the appearance of carvings, are gargoyles representing grotesque heads projecting from the pillars. Above these, and just beneath the design that will support the light-clusters, are picturesque sheaves encircling the pillars.

The design that will uphold the lights takes the form of flying griffins and is particularly spirited. These fabled monsters are shown as if flying outward from

Two Magnificent Lamps of a Model That Has But Two Duplicates, One in Paris and the Other in New York, Will Be Set Upon Artistic Pillars Eighteen Feet High and Will Shed Light of 3200 Candle-Power.

the center, and the effect of action is vividly obtained. They are exceedingly graceful in conception, and the cluster of lights will have a circumference of about 20 feet. The weight of each lamp complete will be 3000 pounds. Each light in the cluster will be of 200 candle-power, giving

a total of the lamp of 1600, or 3200 for the two. The Lackie Gas-light Co. is putting in a special connection for these lights.

When the project was originally agreed upon it was determined that the lamps should stand quite close to the Blair

statue, on either side, and facing directly to the Lindell boulevard-King's highway entrance. But on second thought it was seen that they could be made more effective by being situated some distance farther away. It is now Park Commissioner Aull's intention to place one of

the lamps directly in front of the pavilion at the visitor's left as the park is entered and the other diagonally opposite, across the entrance-vista and standing out a bit beyond the curbing on Lindell boulevard after King's highway is passed. In this way, both for purposes of ornamentation by day and beautiful illumination by night, the best effects can be obtained. Should they be placed nearer to the Blair statue much of the artistic perspective of which the statue is the culminating point would be destroyed. As now contemplated, this effect will be heightened instead. The view will be framed in by the widely separated lamps and will narrow down by degrees to the statue itself.

Park Commissioner Aull is enthusiastic

over the now assured improvement. "These two lamps will add much additional beauty to this entrance to Forest Park," he says. "It is about all that is needed to complete its attractiveness. The lamps were ordered only after a most careful comparison of the various designs offered, the artistic merits of the pillars and the light-supports being especially studied. I believe these lamps will delight the eyes of all connoisseurs. Besides, they will increase the illumination of the entrance, which was needed, and in this way render it much more attractive. The only other lamp-designs of the kind are in Long Acre Square, New York, and in Paris, so that there will be nothing conventional or hackneyed in their appearance. By May 1 the lamps will be in place, and I am sure that the improvement will be instantly recognized and appreciated by St. Louisans as well as by visitors to the World's Fair. It is the most important phase of our World's Fair work in the direction of further beautifying Forest Park."

Excepting the principal entrances to the World's Fair grounds proper, the Lindell boulevard-King's highway entrance to Forest Park will probably be seen by more strangers than any other spot in the park neighborhood. Lindell boulevard, itself beautified for the World's Fair, leads to it from the east, constituting one of the handsomest driveways in the world. From the north and south it is approached by King's highway, which is being made the great park-connecting boulevard of St. Louis at a cost of millions. The prospect as one gains the entrance is of unsurpassed beauty. The open space that marks the entrance focuses to a point of which the Blair statue is the center. Behind this culminating point stretches the beautiful Forest Park itself, flanked on the north by costly and imposing residences that front the park in an unbroken line. Looking northward and southward is the wide sweep of King's highway, and to the east runs Lindell boulevard. The well-kept lawns and flower beds of the park spread out before the eye, merging finally into dense forest foliage. The effect as a whole is that of a great picture in which nature and art have combined to produce the highest results of beauty.

When, therefore, the two big lamps with their cluster of eight lights supported by flying griffins are added to this picture, illuminating the surrounding scene from an 18-foot elevation, it would seem that little more could be added in the way of ornamentation. And one of the chief merits of the work is that it means a permanent improvement of Forest Park, not merely a decorative effect to remain only during the World's Fair. This is why the matter is of especial interest to the people of St. Louis. Forest Park is the best loved of all the city's breathing spots, and any movement that promises its enhanced attractiveness is sure to meet with popular favor.

CURIOUS ANCIENT COINAGE AT THE FAIR

CONTINUED FROM THE PRECEDING PAGE.

skirt the waters of the Mississippi and within the bounds of the Louisiana territory, agreeing in shape and ornament with the relics exhumed from the sepulchral repositories of the ancient Egyptians and Etruscans. In this aboriginal "money," while found in many various forms, inscriptions and materials, the best authentication



Two of the Oldest.

ated specimens approach regular shapes and a similarity of ornament, and are of stone, coal, lignite, bone, shell, chalcedony, mica and Jasper with a very few in the precious metals—gold and silver.

The specimens of what is known to have been the early money of the Orient, particularly that of the Celestial empire, will be very interesting. They include crudely-fashioned metal, bearing undecipherable inscriptions and in the shape of razor blades, keys, spades and other implements of use. Many accepted as the products of more than thirty centuries ago, and all sufficiently perfect to indicate that they had their origin centuries ago. A characteristic of this Oriental currency which is more than three thousand years old, is that all pieces were made with an opening or hole, showing that it takes more time to eradicate or change the customs of China. Thirty centuries ago they carried their money strung on a string, and in continuation of that, the minor coinage of the Chinese empire of today called "cash" is made with a hole in it for carrying conveniences, as was the ancient custom.

The "money" of the aborigines and of the Orient, which lacks data, is not of particular interest to the numismatist. The earliest specimens that command the serious consideration of the collector and student are classed as "ancient coins." In whose origin the present coinage of China, which is unintercepted traced. From about 700 B. C. the precious metals—gold and silver—are found in attempted circular shapes, but the primitive coinage methods did not permit regularity as to form, weight or inscription. To particularize on the noteworthy ancient and medieval coins that will be shown, would be an

low and refer to the divisions and subdivisions of the globe during these periods. Among the most interesting will be the earliest, the gold and silver coins of Greece in Asia Minor, bearing animal devices and no inscriptions, crudely fashioned, and which had a few centuries later to a perfection in metal stamping that is today in many respects a lost art. Later day methods do not approach some of these early coins in certain details of perfection. The earliest copper coins, those of the Roman republic, were developed from the square-shaped "aurei" to a series of metal money approaching in art those of Greece. They tell the tales of ancient cities, forgotten but for history. The portraits of the long list of Cæsars, from Augustus to the Thirty Tyrants, are preserved on the coins of their time. The Celtic "ring money," and that of the ancient Egyptians and Persians, the incised coins of Sybaris and the cup-shaped money of the Byzantine, the Jewish shekel and "widow's mite" with their biblical associations, are all interesting money specimens of antiquity.



Curious Old Chinese Coin.

Later money oddities to be shown will be those of early Britain, shaped as rings and bracelets, and conveniently carried as articles of personal adornment. None will more depict a fallacy than the "plate money" of Sweden, plates of thick, cheap

metal, weighing several pounds and in size up to 10 inches square, of a stamped value of from 1 to 10 "dalers." This was the extremity of an attempt to popularize base metals for currency and was repudiated by its own people. The bullet money ("tikal") of Siam, the cobb money of Mexico and the seceded coins of many countries will appeal to interest, as will also the square and diamond-shaped coins of more recent periods. The paper coins will be particularly interesting, not on account of their excellence of production, but because they tell the story of temporal power for 11 centuries. Interest will be excited by the oblong ingots and vessel-shaped gold money of Japan and China. A coin of ancient Philadelphia, the Greek City of Brotherly Love, will be shown for comparison with the new products of modern Philadelphia, the home of the United States coinage.

An exhibit of coins always attracts because it is money, but their study imports a knowledge of man in the day of their issue. The art of coinage will be portrayed from the hammer and die to the crucible from the traders, who were glad by that time to sell at any terms.

And not until they had nearly sold out at much lower prices than they had expected to ask did the white men learn that the simple old natives who had bought so much from them were diwarra millionaires, who had cornered the shell-money market, and thus made it impossible for most of the islanders to buy anything.

Then it was that progress stepped in and upset the whole glorious scheme of finance. The Germans sent a governor to the archipelago, and he issued an edict declaring that German money would thenceforth be the legal tender in all the islands.

At a recent sale in London a copy of the first edition of "The Vicar of Wakefield" brought \$75. At an Edinburgh sale a copy of the first edition of Scott's "Waverley" in three volumes brought \$5.

Shell Millionaires of the Bismarck Islands.

MODERN progress has just destroyed the power and social prestige of the native millionaires of the Bismarck archipelago. Ever since the native can remember the money of these islands consisted of the shells of a small sea shell known as diwarra. The diwarra was not plentiful, and therefore made an excellent medium of exchange.

In the course of time certain wise islanders accumulated diwarra shells until they had so many that they couldn't possibly spend them, since the products of the islands were limited. So they wondered what they could do with them. At last a bright genius hit on the idea of lending surplus diwarra shells to those who needed some and charging a certain number of shells for the accommodation. This was the beginning of what soon became a thriving banking business, and of course the rich diwarra owners got rich and richer, until finally there were real diwarra millionaires in the archipelago.

Before long the value of diwarra shells began to experience ups and downs, just as railroad stocks and government bonds do in this country.

It would happen, for instance, that one of the diwarra millionaires accumulated a lot of diwarra shells all at once, owing to a number of debts falling due about the same time. Then he would go abroad in the island, offering to loan diwarra money at low rates.

At once the quotations on the sea shell would fall and fall, and all the other diwarra millionaires would tear their hair and mourn, just as the bears and bulls do now in the American stock exchanges when things go wrong.

When the white men first arrived in the islands to trade with the natives the diwarra millionaires saw a fine opportunity, and at once they set to work to call in all the diwarra shells that they had loaned out. Before long they had almost all the money in the islands.

Of course the natives were all eager to buy the beautiful knives and cloths and beads and axes that the white traders exposed for sale; but the diwarra millionaires had practically all the shell money, so the bulk of the population couldn't do anything except stare and wish.

The traders were amazed at this state of affairs, for they had expected a rushing business. They were perfectly willing to take diwarra shells, for they knew that they could buy any island products they wanted with them, and thus make two profits. But no diwarra shells, or at least so few that it was hardly worth

powerful stamping machines of today. Of "eye money" or "olden days" none seemed to have commanded such specific attention as those thus favored by early Britain. To be "corner of the king" was to enjoy the greatest of privileges and those commanding it are pictured in features of extreme delight, likened by historians unto



Coins of 1821 and 1897.

that of the king's fool—the type for the early corner.

History and science acknowledge their indebtedness to the stamped metal currency of centuries. That which has been preserved for modern times has proved invaluable in establishing or confirming epochs of the past, of which there are no other accepted records. The intrinsic worth of a collective exhibit of the coins of the world would be very considerable, but the great rarity or uniqueness of many specimens have multiplied their value a thousand fold, as they are not appreciated for their intrinsic worth, but for their historic associations, so much so that they are not for individual man to possess; they have long ago become the prized possessions of nations, the fascinations of monarchs, the heirlooms of dynasties.

At the Exposition nation will vie with nation in presenting its treasures; archaeology will wield well each link in the chain of co-operative research; and history will present its pages, omitting naught worthy of record. In doing this the numismatic treasures of the world will form a part and be contributed to by the students of numismatology, who will take pride in exhibiting their prized possessions. While there will be a number of coin exhibits, they will largely present the metal money of modern times. The money of antiquity will be shown in many different displays by the respective countries whose dominions, if not continuous from the scenes of the ancient products, are successors to the lands, race, religion or language. The "money" of the aborigines will be found in the divisions of archaeology.

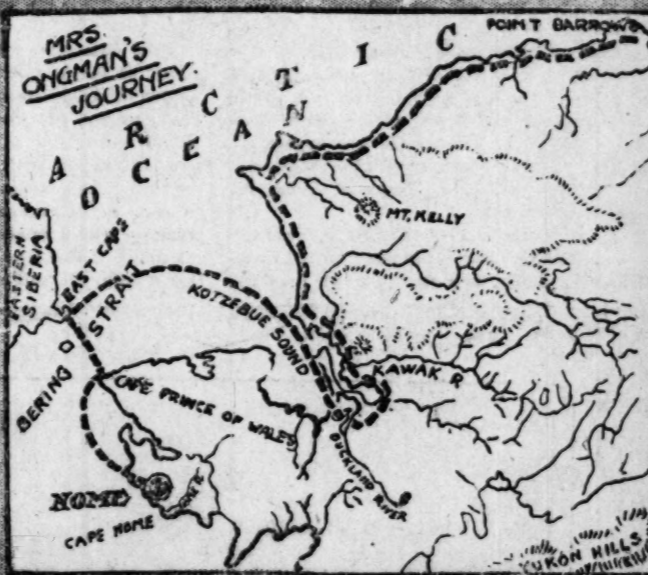
A WOMAN'S ADVENTURES IN THE FROZEN NORTH FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.



CONREY



MRS. ONGMAN AND HER ESKIMO FRIENDS AT NOME



MRS. ELLA ONGMAN

"HOW I WAS
BURIED UNDER
THE SNOW."

Mrs. Ella Ongman, Who Is Now in St. Louis, Penetrated Into Parts of Alaska Where No White Man Has Ever Been, Gathering Eskimo Curios for the St. Louis Exposition.

A WOMAN now in St. Louis has been to the northern limits of Alaska, in places where no white man has ever been, securing exhibits for the World's Fair. To reach Point Barrow, 72 degrees north, she traveled for days on dog sledges wrapped in furs, in a temperature 60 degrees below zero. At times the cold was so intense that food could not be cooked, as it would freeze with fire under it. One day her strength failed and the guide buried her in the snow, where she remained guarded by an Eskimo dog for 10 hours.

The heroine of this remarkable series of Alaskan adventures is Mrs. Ella Ongman. Mrs. Ongman, who is both young and handsome, went to Alaska in 1901 to seek gold. She was led to believe she could invest her money so as to have it returned to her an hundredfold. She was disappointed. She met with heavy financial losses. Not daunted or disheartened by failure, this plucky little brown-eyed woman left the field of speculation and engaged in a novel means of making a living. She became a collector of Eskimo curios and handiwork, buying from the natives, either with money or by barter, and sending her goods back to civilization to be sold for her account, or keeping the more curious and costly for exhibition at the World's Fair.

Clad in Eskimo furs, she has traveled from settlement to settlement, sitting for days in an Eskimo tent waiting for the natives to finish their wares. She made her collection from among the Aleutian Islands to Point Barrow, far above the Arctic circle, from the interior of Alaska from Cape Prince of Wales across the Bering Strait in a kaiaik, to East Cape Siberia, thence to Bald Head Cape, Siberia, then to the St. Lawrence Island and back to Nome. She spent one winter in the Eskimo headquarters, on the Buckland and Keewalik rivers.

Through her courage, indomitable energy, good judgment and skill, she has secured a strange collection of curios, ivory, carving, rugs, baskets, etc., illustrative of the life and costumes of the Alaskan Eskimo, which she will place on exhibition in the Manufactures Building.

By MRS. ELLA ONGMAN.

I WAS one of the many who took the Nome gold fever. I went there in the hope of being able to make a fortune in speculation. I had not been there long before I realized that it was impossible for me to do anything in the gold fields, as I was a woman and could not dig and prospect. The Eskimos interested me as a people. I realized they were diminishing in numbers. People outside of Alaska do not appreciate the fact that the Eskimos are rapidly passing away and that these children of the frozen north will soon be but a memory.

In view of this fact specimens of the Alaskan Eskimos' art and handiwork will soon be gathered up for the world's museums by professional collectors. Appreciating the rareness of their handiwork I determined upon collecting Eskimo curios, to study their life, their customs, requirements and skill for an exhibit at the World's Fair. I thought it would be a comparatively easy task. I established a store in Nome, and thought I could buy and trade my merchandise for their curios. In this I was mistaken. They did not bring in the rare articles I wanted. The spirit of adventure and that of a curio hunter was strong within me, so I purchased a dog team and secured an Eskimo guide who could speak a few words of English, loaded my sledge with blue and red calico and chewing gum and set out on a thorough curio hunt. I had no idea of the privations and hardships I would have to endure, or I fear I should have never undertaken so perilous a task. But each adventure seemed to make me feverish for the next.

Point Barrow is located in the extreme northern part of Alaska. I was informed by my guide that it was rich in curios and rare furs and that no white man had ever been there. I at once determined to go to Point Barrow. The road houses between Point Hope and Point Barrow are few and far apart. It was very cold, so cold that we had to walk. We would have frozen if we remained on the sledge. My strength failed me. I did not know what to do. I was afraid I would die. I knew it was impossible for me to walk, and it meant death by freezing if I remained on the sledge.

Then came my first real adventure in the Northland. The guide commanded me to lie down and be buried in the snow. I was afraid to do so. He said it was my only chance and that there was no danger, that he would leave

a dog with me. He instructed me not to try to raise my arms as they would freeze.

After a little hesitation I did as the guide advised. I was covered deep in the snow with a breathing hole leading to the open air. For ten hours I lay thus buried, far out on a lonely waste, beyond the sound of human voices and human power, not a living creature within miles and miles save the poor dog. I think I can realize how it would feel to be buried alive. These ten hours seemed like an eternity to me. I thought the guide would never come back with help. When I heard the sound of voices it was the sweetest music I ever heard. There is real danger in being buried in the snow. A blizzard might come up, and the trail would be lost. Then you are done for and they can't find you.

From Point Barrow I went to Point Taylor with an Eskimo woman. We were alone. The weather was extremely cold, 60 degrees below zero. It was a quiet day, no wind at all. If there had been we would have frozen to death. We camped for breakfast. We had nothing to prepare for food except a little meal. We built a fire of seal oil and willows to bake hot cakes. It took us from 7 o'clock in the morning until 8 at night to get our breakfast. Both of us were kept just as busy as we could be. The dough and grease would freeze over the fire. It was impossible to bake the cakes. The underside would simmer while the top would be frozen stiff.

I would visit the Eskimos in their igloos. In order to get their wares it was necessary for me to remain until they were finished. Their igloos or houses are filthy and vile smelling. It required patience to sit and wait and wait with no one to talk to. All I had to eat on these trips was seal oil and tinned; no coffee or tea to drink, nothing but seal oil. Seal oil is used for all purposes by the Eskimo. It is their drink, meat, fuel and bath.

The Alaskan Eskimos are very superstitious. There are some things you cannot buy from them and if you insist they become angry and try to kill you. There is a superstition about the belt a woman wears to carry her child. These belts are very curious, and it is so seldom that a white person can ever get one that I was determined to secure one at least. I tried to buy from every woman I met. They would become angry and say, "White woman masarak (had), me kill white woman." I asked an Eskimo man to get me one. I offered him a good price. He

was drinking and stole his wife's belt and brought it to me. I gave him the money and pretty soon a great crowd of Eskimo men and women gathered round me and demanded the belt and threatened to kill me. They attacked me and before I could get my revolver they had torn my clothing nearly off me. I frightened them away shooting in the air. The woman came back and offered me \$5 and some trinkets if I would just give her one particular stone out of the belt. The stone she wanted was like a pearl in color and about as large as the end of my thumb. I gave her the stone, glad to settle the matter so easily.

Another time I had a very narrow escape from being



ESKIMO WOMAN AT POINT BARROW

killed by an Eskimo man. His wife was making me a doll and she died before the doll was quite finished. I wanted him to sell me the doll, as Eskimo dolls are very hard to get. You cannot buy a doll from a woman who has children; they think it a sin for a married woman to sell a doll. The only people allowed to sell dolls are married men and women without children.

I wanted the man to sell me this doll, but he would not. He insisted upon paying me the amount I would have had to pay his wife, but I could not have the doll. I did not want his money, but I did want the doll. He became very angry and tried to kill me. When an Eskimo dies all his belongings are buried with him, and you cannot get them to let you have anything at any price.

Unless you have the exact change, or the article they want to barter for their wares, you cannot buy from them at any price. If they have something for sale for which they ask 50 cents, and you have over so much money, but not the exact change, and you offer them twice what they ask, they pick up their wares and walk out and say, "No good, no got money, good-by." Or if they want calico or chewing gum and you offer them money they won't sell to you. If they ask for calico, they want calico and nothing



ESKIMOS WITH THEIR KAIK IN WHICH MRS. ONGMAN TRAVELLED

else will do; if you try to force them to sell to you, they become angry and try to kill you. When you haven't calico in stock and they say, "No good, no savee calico, no smart white man."

If you have plenty of red and blue calico, chewing gum and 50 cent pieces you can find plenty of customers among the Eskimos. They are very partial to red calico, but have no earthly use for silk or wool.

They are of a rather generous disposition, but they are very suspicious of the white man, and if they find they have been deceived by a white, it is well for the latter to be on his or her guard.

The Eskimo women are very jealous of the white women and do not allow the latter to talk and laugh with the Eskimo men. I learned this when I was out on a collecting trip away in the interior of Alaska. I was laughing and talking to some of the men, trying to buy some carved ivory, when a number of women made a rush at me and had it not been for the timely assistance of the guide and one Eskimo man who could speak a few words of English

they would have killed me.

They are rapidly dying out. It will only be a short time when they will be but a memory. They easily contract consumption. In all my travels among them I only met five over the age of 40. They die very young.

I have made a large and valuable collection, but not for all the gold in Alaska would I again undergo the privations, hardships and dangers I did. It makes me shudder to think of it now and I wonder how I ever endured it. At the time it did not seem so terrible, but now it looks like a horrible dream.

I have seen all I care to of Alaska and have studied the poor children of the North until I knew all the horrors of their life. They have few joys.

There is one thing I admire in the mothers. They never leave their children; if they work they carry them on their backs; if they dance the baby is still strapped to the mother's back, and if the mother is dying and has no sister to take care of the baby she kills it. She will not even trust it to her husband.

Railroads Are Opening Four Great Wildernesses

FOUR of the five great wildernesses of the world are being opened by transcontinental railroads.

They are Siberia, Central Africa, Northern Canada and Central Australia. The fifth is Central South America, for which transcontinental transportation has yet to be planned.

The Transiberian railroad is the longest in the world, and in many other respects the most gigantic undertaking. It is more than 5,000 miles long, and most of this distance is through an almost trackless country, rich in resources. It is true, but practically unpopulated.

This railroad is almost completed, and already vast developments in the great tributary territory have taken place. Last year 2,000,000 passengers and a million and a half tons of freight were carried on the railroad. Cities and towns of many thousands of inhabitants have sprung up everywhere in the wilderness. Hundreds of thousands of acres of land has been put under cultivation. Mineral resources are being developed and manufacturing industries are springing into existence.

Despite the excellencies of engineering required to put through this road and the greatness of the entire achievement, the actual construction has been so faulty that a large part of the road will have to be rebuilt. The roadbed was insufficient and many miles of it was washed away; the Russian rails proved too light for the traffic and they are being replaced by heavy American rails.

The projected new Canadian railroad from Quebec to Port Simpson, far up on the coast of British Columbia, although only 250 miles long, is an enormous enterprise.

It involves the expenditure of nearly ninety millions of dollars and the crossing of hundreds of miles of practically unexplored mountainous territory.

One feature of this project is the strategic advantage it will give England over Russia in the far East. The new route will be 200 miles shorter than the Canadian Pacific line from Quebec to Vancouver and by it the trip from Quebec to Yokohama will be 72 miles shorter than by the old route.

Wealthy Indian Chouteaus of the Osage Reservation



Brave and Wife, Mary Chouteau.

The Indian Wife of Col. Edward Chouteau Rode in Her Own Carriage, Wore Fine Apparel and Was Waited Upon by Slaves.

"Aunt Sophy," One of Col. Edward Chouteau's Indian Daughters, Prefers to Wear Blanket and Moccasins.

The Indian Son of Col. Edward Chouteau Was Named Auguste, After the Founder of His Father's Family.

OSAGE Indian woman who is the daughter of Col. Edward Chouteau, a pioneer fur trader of St. Louis, long since dead, is living at Wooster mound, six miles east of Pawhuska, the capital of the Osage reservation. She is known as "Aunt Sophy," and is 62 years of age. She has four children, two boys and two girls. The youngest boy is named for his grandfather, Edward Chouteau. One of the daughters is named Josephine, in honor of the wife of the first Napoleon.

"Aunt Sophy" is the widow of Che-she-hunka and of Little Bear, both of whom were Osage warriors. Her sister Mary married Brave, an Osage chief, who is now one of the bitterest opponents of the movement to abolish tribal customs in favor of the white man's ways. Both Mary and Aunt Sophy still receive an annuity, left to them by the will of Col. Edward Chouteau, the payments coming through a firm of Kansas City attorneys, their legal guardian being Mr. B. F. Bird, formerly an Osage Indian trader.

The story of the Chouteau who married an Indian maiden, and of his direct descendants now living with their tribe as "blanket Indians," is a romance of American life.

It had its beginning in the days when St. Louis was a frontier trading post. St. Louis is now a World's Fair city and the Chouteaus are one of its richest and most influential families. Historical fiction fails to parallel the contrast offered by the St. Louis Chouteaus and the Osage Chouteaus, the one standing for the civilization of the white race, the other for the primitive existence of the aboriginal redskins.

"My Chouteau kindred live in St. Louis," says Aunt Sophy, "but it has been a long time since I have seen any of them."

And she hopes to come to St. Louis during the World's Fair.

IT WAS at Pawhuska that the Sunday Post-Dispatch correspondent had the pleasure of meeting Aunt Sophy, the Osage daughter of Col. Edward Chouteau, who helped to

found the fortunes of the Chouteaus in St. Louis. There is a little trading store in Pawhuska and the daughter of a Chouteau had come into town to trade.

To say that the personal appearance of Aunt Sophy was a surprise is putting it mildly. She came into the Indian trader's store wearing a blanket, moccasins and the buckskin leggings of an Osage squaw. She was as Indian in dress as was the first squaw that confronted a white man on the eastern rim of this continent. But her facial aspect is not altogether Indian. The more finely cut features of the French are hers, and a vivacity of expression most uncommon on an Indian face. Her hair, once raven black, is streaked now with gray. Her skin bears the tan and wrinkles of open air life. But she is as lively and active as a girl, and her eyes fairly snap with interest and curiosity.

"Aunt Sophy," said the Indian trader, "this gentleman wishes to make your acquaintance. He has heard that you are a Chouteau, and he is the correspondent of the Post-Dispatch, which is published in St. Louis, where the white Chouteaus live."

"Yes, I am a Chouteau," responded Aunt Sophy. "I am the daughter of Col. Edward Chouteau, who died many years ago. My mother was an Osage woman. My father married her when he was the government agent for the Osage tribe. He lived among the Osages for several years."

Following this introduction, Aunt Sophy proceeded to give in full, and with considerable minuteness, the history of the Chouteaus of the Osage tribe. It was a deeply interesting recital. This Indian daughter of a Chouteau possesses the Gallic loquaciousness in place of Indian taciturnity. She loves to talk—and she talks with much animation and emphasis. Also, her speech is surprisingly correct, for she is an educated woman, despite the fact that she has returned to and donned the blanket of her tribe.

And here, too, she reveals the conflicting inheritance of her French-Indian blood. Aunt Sophy knows that she has retrograded in again donning the blanket. She is a bit ashamed of the fact, yet "the call of the wild" is too strong to be resisted. She is more Indian than French, and the Indian in her demands the blanket and moccasins and buckskin leggings. But at first she refused to be photographed in her tribal attire.

"I do not like to have my picture taken wearing a blanket," Aunt Sophy said, a naive embarrassment mingling with an expression of sly humor on her old face. "I used to wear citizen's clothes like you white people, but these are more comfortable—and as we grow older we are not so proud!"

Not so proud! Ah, Sophy of the Osages, widow of Che-she-hunka and of Little Bear, it was pride against pride that drew you back to the blanket—the pride of the Indian battling with the pride of the paleface! And Indian pride won. Daughter of a Chouteau as you are, you are even more the daughter of your redskin mother, the Osage maiden whom he married. The primal instinct is dominant in Aunt Sophy.

Also in her children, the grandchildren of Col. Edward Chouteau. Even as Aunt Sophy was thus speaking there came into the Indian trader's store her daughter Josephine, named for an empress of the French. And this Josephine, imperially christened though she is, carried her papoose slung in a shawl on her back and was Indian from the crown of her head to the sole of her feet. She glanced curiously at the group of which her mother was the central figure. The expression of curiosity gave way to one of scorn. Anger was in her somber eyes, too—and then, with a grunt of Indian contempt, she turned on her heel and shuffled out of the room. Her mother was telling the story of the Chouteau alliance even as Josephine thus disappeared.

"My grandfather was a chief among the white men," said Aunt Sophy proudly. "He was in the fur trade, and was rich and had many hunters and trappers working for him. And the Great White Father at Washington named him

as government agent of the Osage tribe. It was then he married my mother. The Osages at that time lived in eastern Kansas and their agency was at Osage Mission, and this was where my father and mother lived.

"They lived together for a number of years and three children were born to them. They were myself, my sister Mary and our brother, Augustus, or Auguste, who died long ago. My sister Mary is still living. Both of us became the squaws of Osage warriors. The Indian who took Mary to his tepee is named Brave and he does not like white men. At the Osage tribal council, which was held last autumn, when our Osage men met to talk over the White Father's allotment of their lands, Brave spoke for the full-bloods. He spoke against a changing of the ways of the Osage for those of the white man, and mourned the loss of the Osage hunting grounds in the West. He was opposed to the land allotment and urged the Osages not to give up their Indian ways of living for those of civilization."

"My father, Col. Edward Chouteau, loved my mother. But the time came when he had to return to St. Louis, and he could not take her

I have never been to St. Louis, but I may go during the World's Fair. My Chouteau kindred live in St. Louis, but it has been a long, long time since I have seen any of them. I have been married twice, being first the squaw of Che-she-hunka and, after he died, of Little Bear. I have had four children, and one of them is named Edward, for his Chouteau grandfather and one of the girls is named Josephine, for the wife of Napoleon, a great white chief of the French people, to whom my grandfather belonged. I am old now, but I am still strong and healthy, and I expect to live many years, and I shall live the Indian life, as I have always done."

Thus does "Aunt Sophy" Chouteau tell the story of her mother's marriage to a member of one of the greatest pioneer families of American history, of the children that were born of that marriage, of how they have remained Osages, though with such distinguished white blood in their veins. She is a motherly old woman in appearance and manner, her face beaming with kindness, her eyes and lips quick to smile. There is a strong southern accent in her speech, the soft slurring of her words, the



Aunt Sophy Chouteau and Grandchild.

with him. Yet he never forgot her. He came back among the Osages several times on business, and he was always glad to see his Osage wife. Even when he came no more he provided for her and made her a rich woman. Before the great war between the white people of this country, the civil war you call it, he sent her many fine things and much money from St. Louis. She wore beautiful silk dresses, as do the rich white squaws, and a great deal of jewelry, and she rode in a carriage and owned slaves—the 'Chouteau slaves,' they were called. And she lived in a big house that was built for her by my father's orders, but this house, with all the fine things in it, was burned during the war and everything was lost. Three or four years ago there was a white man who came out here among us. He said he was the agent for what he called the Field Museum, in a city the name of which he said was Chicago, an Indian name, and he was buying curious things from the Osages. He bought many of the Chouteau things from my sister Mary and sent them away.

"My mother was very proud of Col. Edward Chouteau, her husband. After his death she refused to marry again. She was always known to the Osages and to the white people as 'Mother Chouteau.' When Col. Chouteau died he remembered his Osage children in his will. He left \$500 a year to be divided between the three, myself, Mary and Edward, and this money is still paid to Mary and me by lawyers in Kansas City. We have a guardian, whose name is B. F. Bird, and who used to be an Osage Indian trader. My mother, Col. Edward Chouteau's widow, died about 16 years ago. I was born on the Neesho 62 years ago and have always lived with the Osages, my own people.

leisurely indolence of pronunciation which ignores r's and g's, after the manner of well-bred English folk. And, blanketed and moccasined though she be, Aunt Sophy is an aristocrat in spirit. If she comes to the World's Fair she will come with as much unruffled dignity as any noblewoman.

For we must not forget that this Indian woman is well born on both sides of her ancestral house. Proud as are the Chouteaus among the whites, they are no prouder than the Osages among the Indian tribes still in existence. And rich as are the Chouteaus, they are not so rich, proportionately, as are the Osages, who are conceded to be the richest people in the world today. Every young woman in the Osage tribe is an heiress in her own right, and each buck, squaw and child is worth not far from \$10,000 in money. Every individual among them owns 763 acres of land, considerably over a square mile, worth at the lowest estimate \$8 an acre. And to this must be added a pro rata of \$4657, now in the United States treasury.

The account books of the United States government show that there is the sum of \$8,536,000 to the credit of the Osage tribe. Thus far only the interest on this amount has been paid. Now the Osages want the principal. Only recently they sent a delegation to Washington to urge that the money be divided among them. President Roosevelt promised this delegation that he would use his influence in their behalf. The money is due, legally resting to the credit of the Osages. There is no doubt as to its ultimate payment.

By COL. PIERRE CHOUTEAU,
Head of the Chouteau Family in St. Louis.

THIS Col. Edward Chouteau of whom the accompanying story tells was doubtless of our family in the third generation back, the generation that followed Pierre Chouteau, the founder of the family in St. Louis. The name Edward first appears in our branch of the family in that generation, and there was a branch of the family which afterward removed from St. Louis to Kansas City. I remember, also, that there was an annuity paid to certain Indian descendants of a Chouteau, this annuity being paid for many years through my father and grandfather here in St. Louis. But when my father wished to lessen his business cares, having grown old, this payment was transferred to Kansas City parties, who have attended to the matter since. There was another Chouteau in the old days, Cyprian by name, who also married an

Indian woman, but his wife, unlike the one of whom this story tells, did not return to Indian ways. She adopted and maintained the ways of civilization, and, to the day of her death, was a highly respected member of the family. I find two Edward Chouteaus in the early family records, but I have no way of determining which of the two was the one mentioned in this story. The fact that one of his children was named Augustus, or Auguste, which is one of our family names, is a striking indication that the Col. Edward Chouteau mentioned in this story was of our family. I have no doubt that these people are Indian kin of the Chouteau family of St. Louis. Just what the relationship is it is difficult to state, however, as we are now in the fourth generation since the establishment of the family in St. Louis, and the number of descendants is large.

Forty years ago the Osages owned a large slice of the State of Kansas, extending from Medicine Lodge eastward to Neosho. They sold the strip to the government for \$1.25 an acre, and part of the money equivalent was paid by the Indian bureau for a tract of 1,400,000 acres of fertile land to which the tribe was removed. The balance, amounting to \$8,536,000, has been held in trust for them ever since by the treasury. As interest on the sum they receive annually \$421,713, of which \$90,000 in cash is distributed among them each quarter, the balance of \$331,713 being expended by Uncle Sam on schools and in various other ways for their benefit.

The Osages lease a large part of their lands to cattlemen, in this way adding considerably to their annual income. Where, as frequently happens, a household consists of father and mother and six or seven children, the family is worth something like \$80,000 or \$90,000, and each new infant born adds something like \$10,000 to the wealth of the establishment. This includes no reckoning of accumulated property, of which many members of the tribe possess a great deal, including well-built houses, agricultural tools and domestic animals. There are 12,000 cattle and 6000 horses on the reservation, all of them belonging to the Indians.

It is not surprising, then, that the Osages are called the richest people in the world. Every year each member of the tribe receives from the government \$230, the income of a family of ten from this source alone being accordingly \$2300 per annum. Add to this the income from 7630 acres of land, worth, at \$8 an acre, \$61,040, and it is obvious that starvation is not imminent. No wonder that these Indians employ white men to work for them, while for the most part they themselves pursue an existence of elegant leisure.

The earlier history of the Osages seems to have been one of repeated migrations. They were continually at war with other tribes, and this may have been a cause for their moving about from place to place. For a while they dwelt near where the city of St. Louis now stands; thence they moved up the Missouri river to the Osage river, and from the mouth of the latter stream up near to its source. In 1685 they resided on the Osage river, in 17 villages, and they remained in that neighbor-

hood until a comparatively modern date. Lewis and Clark located them there in 1804—the Great Osages (500 warriors strong) on the south bank, the Little Osages six miles away (250 warriors), and the Arkansas band (600 warriors) on the Vermilion river. Later on they moved southwest into southern Kansas.

The Osages are among the largest and best-formed of American Indians. Customarily the bulk of the males have been composed of warriors and hunters, the remainder being divided into two classes—cooks and doctors. The doctors are also priests and magicians. There is, by the way, a great deal of the "wis" business about the religion of the tribe, which is wholly unlike any other cult known among the aborigines of this country. It is a kind of sun worship, the orb of day being adored as a god. The word Osage seems to be a corruption of the name formerly given by the tribe to itself—meaning simply people. All of its traditions are carefully preserved by a secret society, whose meetings are attended by elaborate rites, and one of these traditions is that the remote ancestors of the Osages were birds from the upper world.

There was, in the region where they used to dwell—and this is no myth—a sulphur spring which was regarded as sacred by the Osages. They were accustomed at regular intervals to throw votive offerings into it, such as flint knives and spearheads, to obtain the favor of the god of the water. Not long ago Prof. W. H. Holmes, now director of the bureau of ethnology, dug out the spring and found there an astonishing mixture of such human "artifacts," with mastodon teeth, mammoth teeth, bones of an extinct species of horse and remains of modern animals. Nearly 1000 flint implements of the finest description were secured, thanks to the piety of the Osages.

According to the records of the Indian bureau, the Osages in 1843 numbered 4102. In 1877 there were 3001 of them, and in 1884 only about half of these remained, or 1547.

There is a good deal of white blood in the tribe now, and fullbloods are still diminishing in numbers. Many of the latter even yet cling to aboriginal dress and customs, and occasionally one may see the proprietor of a fine estate dwelling in a bark lodge, while his white hired man occupies the frame mansion. Not a few of the tribal heiresses have married white husbands, as did the mother of "Aunt Sophy" Chouteau. On the whole, the Osages lead a peaceful and contented, while not too laborious,



A Grand Daughter and Great Grand Daughter of Col. Chouteau.

existence—as is suitable and becoming for the people who have a right to be called the richest in the world. C. M. BARKER.

Mysterious Little Primitives Come to the World's Fair



AGED AINU MEN

THEY are the hairy Ainu, the Indians of Japan, a mysterious, quaint little people who have never before been away from the islands little known north of Japan.

THE Ainu are the most insular of races because their customs are unlike any other people and because they are almost wholly unresponsive to educational teaching.

PROF. FREDERICK STARR of the University of Chicago has brought to the St. Louis Exposition eight of the queerest little people in the world. They are the hairy Ainu of Japan, and this is the first time in the history of the world that a colony of them has ever been seen in any other part of the world than those northern islands of the Japanese archipelago which are the Ainu's home.

Ethnologists credit the Ainu with being one of the most interesting members of the human family. No other man is so hairy as he, nor is there any other primitive race that has so many customs peculiar to itself and different from those of other nations and races.

Prof. Starr has personally conducted the enterprise of bringing these strange people from their far-away home on the coast of Asia to the St. Louis Fair. He left St. Louis last December for Japan, secured the assistance of the Japanese government in an expedition to the Isle of Yezo, chose eight good specimens of the Ainu and brought back with him.

It was originally intended that there should be a great congress of primitive races at the St. Louis Fair, but the enterprise was abandoned because of its expensiveness. It was estimated that a complete congress of the sort proposed would cost upward of \$2,000,000. In its stead Prof. W. J. McGee, chief of the department of anthropology for the Exposition, resolved to bring here some of the least known and most remark-

able of primitive people. He sent for the Ainu, the primitive people of Japan; the Patagonian giants, who live on the rocky shores of the Terra del Fuego, in South America, and the little Pygmies of Central Africa.

The members of the party are Sangea Hiramura, the patriarch of the tribe, and his wife; Santsukuno Kutsurogaimu Hiramura, their son, with his wife, Shu-trateku, and their child, little 2-year-old Kiku; Yuzo Osawa and his spouse, Ume, with their 5-year-old youngster. Kin Goro Bete, a handsome young fellow, is the only bachelor in the party.

AINU means man. They have no hell. They have no laws. They never laugh aloud. The women do the work. Suicide is unknown to them. They are called the hairy people. They are the primitives of Japan. Their origin is virtually unknown. They live on the northernmost islands of Japan. The Ainu never wash, brush or comb the hair. They are the gentlest known race of barbarians. Ainu women strap their babies upon their back. No Ainu woman takes the name of her husband. They despise cowardice, and they reverence old age. All Ainu have long black hair on their arms and legs. They are a cold-blooded people, without strong emotions. Flogging is the punishment for all crimes except murder. Ainu women love their children, but they never look after them. All the men are fishermen and hunters, and wear long beards. The Ainu go to bed at sunset, and they never stir about at night. An Ainu man who neglects his god sticks becomes an outcast. The ghost of an old woman is the thing most feared by an Ainu. They have flat bones in their arms and legs like the cave men of Europe. Metallurgy is entirely unknown to them, and they make nothing in metals. Every Ainu believes that the dog one time possessed the power of speech. The Ainu were once a numerous race, and they possessed all the islands of Japan. They have no prisons, nor restraint of any

sort as a penalty for wrong-doing. Because of their close intermarrying, the Ainu become fewer in numbers each year. The Ainu are great liquor drinkers, and liquor has proven a great curse to them. Baldness is very prevalent among the Ainu, and it is regarded as a great curse. The Ainu seldom sleep on anything softer than a board, and they do not use pillows. They are nature worshipers, and their gods

able false. The Ainu are not vain about their personal appearance, and even the women and girls never use mirrors. The Ainu sing weird songs, make good boats, always put a leaky roof on their houses and are great smokers. The Ainu and Japanese tongues, while very similar in some things, are two distinctly separate languages.



AINU WOMEN

are the sun, the winds and the ocean. The folklore of the Ainu is one of the most complete known among primitive races. The bear is sacred to the Ainu, and they eat bear flesh at their big religious feasts. When an Ainu woman meets an Ainu man, she always steps aside to let him pass. They worship these gods by whittling little sticks and setting them up in their honor. Ainu women are not supposed to have any souls, and are therefore forbidden to pray. An Ainu house is always abandoned when some one dies in it. Oftentimes it is burned. Letters are entirely unknown to the Ainu. In fact, they seem incapable of any civilization. There are no Ainu warriors. It is believed that they are the only non-fighting people known. The Ainu have no idols, and their temple is a sacred hedge of little willow sticks set in the ground. The Ainu are great fish eaters, and their principal food at the St. Louis Fair will be fish and beef. Shaking the head yes and no is unknown to them. They make these signs with their shoulders. The Ainu are brave, and a hunter does not hesitate to take his knife in hand and attack a bear. The Ainu women tattoo mustaches upon their upper lips, and patterns in the palms of their hands. They are dark-skinned, and slow-witted, and their old men, with their long beards, look like patriarchs. They are almost the same height as the Japanese, but are heavier, and they haven't the almond eye. The dog will have a place in the Ainu village. Every Ainu loves dogs, and their villages are full of them. The Ainu children have big stomachs. Oftentimes, they wear a suspender to hold their stomachs up. The Ainu talk in a sing-song fashion, and the women pitch their voices into a very disagree-

The Ainu know nothing of the use of firearms. Their favorite weapon is the spear. They all carry knives. Ainu names are always from some peculiarity or adventure of the individual, there being no family names. They are regarded as having more customs peculiar to themselves than any other primitive people in the world. The Ainu are an entirely separate race from the Japanese, and were on the islands when the Japanese came. The Ainu come from a cold country, and the climate at St. Louis will be the warmest they have ever experienced. They venerate the pine and the oak tree, and make their clothing from fiber peeled from the inner bark of the elm. Ainu women are famous for their violent temper, and the men stand in great fear of them when they are aroused. Bathing is rare among the Ainu, though they are almost amphibious, so long have they lived on the islands of the seas. The Ainu bury food and pipe and tobacco with the dead, and both men and women shave their heads when they are in mourning. Many of the Ainu women are mat weavers, and make woven of bullrushes are made to serve as coverings for windows and doors. The Ainu are fine horsemen, and they are accurate marksmen. Singularly, they are not runners. They regard it as unbecoming. Ainu women have handsome teeth, white and straight, and they do not blacken them, as the Japanese were one time compelled to do. Young ladies must not be offended if one of the World's Fair Ainu says to her: "Piriki me-noko." In his tongue that is "pretty girl." The penalty for murder among them is to have the tendons of the arms and legs cut, so the offender may not hunt or fish any more.

It is said that no two Ainu ever build the same kind of a house. Every new house also has some little thing about it that is original with the builder.

Strangers in an Ainu home are always made to sleep on the mat side of the house. It would be bad luck and worse manners to sleep elsewhere.

Ethnologists call the Ainu the people of a single idea. They think of one thing at a time, and when an Ainu is thinking his mind cannot be diverted. The average height of the Ainu men is given as 5 feet and 3 inches. They have very long arms, and can stretch them a hand beyond their own height.

The Ainu believe that ill-fortune will attend them if their pictures are taken, and amateur photographers going to the Ainu village might take a policeman.

A. Henry Savage Landor, who has been among the Ainu more than any other Caucasian, estimates that there are 800 of them on Yezo and neighboring islands.

When an Ainu man desires to show great deference to another he strokes his long beard, repeating this movement according to the honor he wishes to express.

The Ainu have wavy hair, often curly. Black is the predominant color. The hair of the children is lighter, and often auburn. All Ainu hair is coarse and strong.

The Ainu housewife never washes the dishes, and she gets along with very few cooking utensils. They live in thatched houses of rude pattern, and without any floors. The Ainu woman salutes by stroking her hair and then rubbing her first finger on the right hand across her upper lip. It is said to be much more graceful than it sounds.

Tattooing the mustache upon the upper lip of Ainu girls begins in childhood, and they are not considered young ladies until the disfiguring marks have spread out to their cheeks.

The Ainu are the greatest of grimacing humans. Some of them can make more faces than a monkey. The trick of moving the scalp with the muscles is possessed by many of them.

Every Ainu man keeps on a rack in his hut the skulls of his bears, wolves and other animals he has killed. The more bear skulls he has, the higher he is rated by his fellows. The Ainu and Japanese half-breeds have proven a sickly people, and there are few of them in the country. The Ainu's chief foe has been smallpox, which has greatly decimated the race. The Ainu's best wish for a friend is "May you be kept warm." This is cited as one of several reasons for believing that they came from the north to the islands which are now their homes. The Ainu believe music to have the power of

than Asiatism. In fact, some of the people who have studied them believe them to have come from northern Europe.

Ainu nomenclature still clings to much of Japan. The primitive people had a happy knack of giving pretty and appropriate names to rivers, lakes, mountains, etc., and the Japanese have retained many of these names.

Ainu women sometimes suckle bear cubs brought in by the hunters. This is disputed by some white people who have visited them, but others aver that they have seen the women doing it and that there cannot be any doubt of it.

The worst injury that may be done to an Ainu is to hide his god sticks—the little sticks he whittles and places in the ground about his house. Whittlers loitering around the Ainu village at the Fair will please keep off the god sticks.

The Ainu of the Island of Yezo, where almost all of them are found, were practically discovered up to 100 years ago. They had never been seen by a white man until, earlier in the nineteenth century, an adventurous Englishman landed upon their shores.

Ainu hunters poison their arrows with a green mess. They take the brains of a crow, wash them with tobacco ashes, and two native insects, and when all together, producing a substance as poisonous that an arrow dipped into it will kill a bear, even though the misadventurer but a slight flesh wound.

The rapid civilization of the Japanese presents a striking contrast to the inability of the Ainu to become anything more than simple barbarians. Their stupidity in this respect has never been satisfactorily explained, and they are ethnically listed with the races who are impossible of civilization and education.

The Ainu are far from ugly, and their heads are no less than picturesque. Gentleness is the striking thing noticeable in their faces. Their foreheads are narrow, and slope gently backward. Their noses are slightly hooked, flat and broad, with wide nostrils. They have large mouths and firm, thick lips. They have exceptionally long ear lobes.

Tattooing among the Ainu is very painful. Horizontal slashes are made with a knife, crossed by slanting cuts very close together. The coloring matter is made from the bark of birch wood scraped from the bottom of a kettle. The slashes in the flesh are opened, and the coloring is rubbed in without mercy. The flesh swells, and becomes very sore, and Ainu girls are unable to talk for many days after the tattooing on their lips.

The wider Ainu of the sea shores dress in the skins of birds, with the feathers inside. The dress of the men is shaped like a short tunic, made of bird skin. Some of the more pretentious are trimmed with seal. The woman's dress is much longer, and reaches almost to the feet. It hangs loose and long sleeves cover the hands. They wear moccasins and long yellow boots, as do the men.

The Ainu rank very low in civilization, being singularly without the mental acumen necessary to mental development. Some ethnologists consider them inferior to the blacks of the Austr-



AN AINU COUPLE

curing illness, and, while they have only a few primitive musical instruments, they always sing to the sick. Naturally, some of the sick never recover.

The custom of tattooing a mustache upon the lips of the girls and women grew out of the Ainu belief that persons without hair upon their faces are without courage or any other goodly attribute.

The Ainu are the longest and most peculiar of handshakers. They simply lay the palms of the hands together and slide them back and forth, making it a hand rubbing more than a hand shaking.

The Ainu have no marriage ceremony, and a man is privileged to have as many wives as he can get. The Ainu couple simply agree to live together, and their advent upon this venture is not celebrated in any wise.

They are light reddish-brown in color, and have none of the sallow yellowness of the Mongolian. They have expressive eyes, and almost every Ainu's eyes are light brown in color. Black eyes are rare among them.

Ethnologists have always been puzzled by the fact that the Ainu look more like Europeans

than bush or the tree dwellers of India. Their ignorance of the blessings of cleanliness is said to even exceed that of the Tehuacan Indians of the Terra del Fuego, at the extreme end of the South American continent.

The Ainu not only bury their dead, but hide them as well, and whenever the burying place of a family or village is discovered, it is abandoned, and a new one is selected. It is said that the queer little grave posts stuck into the graves are very difficult for collectors to get because of the secrecy maintained by the Ainu toward their burying places. Sometimes a traveler will run upon an old cemetery in a thick part of the woods.

The Ainu are fortune tellers in a very unique way. After dark the fire is extinguished, and two small bamboo sticks, crossed and tied together, are laid before the fortune teller, who begins to pray aloud. The sticks begin to dance when the spirits begin to speak. You wouldn't be able to see them move, but the supernatural Ainu are very sharp-eyed, and they can see the sticks dance around, or, at least, profess to see them do so. The fate of the person whose fortune is being told is indicated by the movements of these sticks.

There Are No Blockheads in Japan's Army, Thanks to Compulsory Military Education and Lively Native Wit

THE combination of absolute fearlessness with unusual cleverness and quickness to learn which marks the Japanese soldier has been noted by all who have written of him. But few Americans have knowledge of the severe course of training, for officers and men alike, which produces soldiers capable of responding to any demand and personally contemptuous of death.

Hetai-Sin (for so the Tommy Atkins of the Orient is called) is a soldier by conscription, and at 18 draws his lot for service. Theoretically, then, each Japanese is a soldier, since military service is obligatory; but in practice it is otherwise limited by circumstances. The birth rate in Japan is so large that, while the present population is only 47,000,000, the nation is likely to become the most populous in time. As a natural result, the selective system is carried to an extreme which insures to the Mikado's army men only of the most robust constitution. To the examiners of the council of revision is left the troublesome puzzle of making choices, for the largest part of the conscripts are splendidly muscular build. To a large extent this is due to the esteem in which gymnastic feats are held among the young Japanese. In time of peace Japan's army numbers an

effective fighting force of 250,000, and in eight hours this can be swelled from the reserve to 1,000,000 fighters. In regimental life Hetai-Sin is subjected to a rigorous discipline. The army of Japan includes very few blockheads, for each understands his role marvelously, and all are actuated by a spirit of profound patriotism which makes that duty akin to a sacred trust. At the sound of the trumpet by 5 o'clock in winter and at 4:30 in summer Hetai-Sin is turned out from his slumbers. Fifteen minutes later he eats his first meal, composed of rice, vegetables, cold meat and two cups of tea. Then he is called to assembly and started off on his day's work and exercise. The drills and manual of arms are those common to military bodies in all modern armies. To these, however, the Japanese have added gymnastics, a great deal of fencing with the bayonet, and a great deal of walking or marching. Particular pains have been directed toward showing him how to shoot straight at that. In target practice, in field exercises and the like he fires 300 cartridges a year; and in four years he must have to his credit between 700 and 800 placed shots.

From 6 o'clock to 11 o'clock a. m., with five-minute rests every half hour, he is drilled under the direction of officers—the noncommissioned officers being present merely to insure regularity of movement and precision of execution. Thus between the men and the officers is bred a perfect understanding and a thorough homogeneity. At noon Hetai-Sin eats again—the second meal being substantially like the early morning breakfast, with the exception that on alternate days fresh or fried fish replaces the meat. After this midday meal the men rest and work indoors about their quarters until 2 o'clock, when once more they take up their outside exercises, which are continued until 6 o'clock. From 6 to 7 o'clock he feeds for the last time. Wheat bread, for several years now, has entered into the military diet, and replaces rice. From 8 to 9 o'clock Hetai-Sin is free—provided he is not of the day's guard. Then he can go into the neighboring village, and, if he have the necessary few senn in his pocket, his is the luxury of a cup of tea or a glass of ocha wine. This is a fermented drink, with alcohol, and slightly sweetened. In field work during maneuvers the life of the Japanese soldier is a rough one. He

quarters. He sleeps upon the ground, in the open air, and eats a handful of rice with "cho-yu" and dried fish. The "cho-yu" is a fermented sauce, which constitutes a violent condiment. The officers live just as the men do, and, like them, sleep only under shelter tents. Such, in detail, are the broad lines upon which the Japanese soldier receives his instruction. Besides this military instruction, the illiterate ones are made to attend courses of lectures in writing and in calculation, presided over by officers specially detailed for this service. These lessons are followed by competitive examinations, and in this way the hopelessly ignorant are rapidly weeded out. The arms, clothing and all parts of the soldier's equipment are of Japanese workmanship. The rifles, which are said to be wonderfully efficient, have been made by Oriskany, and are manufactured at Tokyo, as are also the bayonets, lances and sabers. The steel used is provided by the model foundries of Kiushiu and are from native ore. At Osaka a magnificent arsenal operated upon the plans of the noted French engineer, Berliet, are made the field guns and other artillery for the service.

FACING DEATH IN A SUB-MARINE

Crews of the Terrible Craft That Ply Their Work of Destruction Under Water Are Enlisted in the Most Curious of All Naval Service---It Fills Their Souls With Horror at First, but This Passes Away---An Expert's Opinion of Submarine-Boat Dangers.

Descending in a submarine gives you the impression that you are sinking into your grave.

A submerged submarine is helpless against collisions of any kind, but that is a chance which must be taken.

Locked up in a tank 40 feet under water, in company with 60 or 700 pounds of explosive gun cotton, does not seem to be the safest situation in the world.

AN important feature of its exhibit at the World's Fair, the United States government will make a display of models of submarine boats, the newest engines of destruction in naval warfare. This will be a distinct novelty, inasmuch as the submarine has been brought to the point of effectiveness only since the last international exposition, that held in Paris in 1900.

At that time the experts of the British navy were scornful of the submarine and disposed to ridicule other nations for experimenting with it. Now, however, Great Britain herself is prominent among the builders of the new craft and has included it extensively in her naval equipment. The exhibit at the World's Fair will cover the latest progress in this line and will reveal to the general public for the first time the perfected submarine boat now accepted as an assured success in naval warfare.

By PARK BENJAMIN.

AL torpedo-boat work is dangerous; in action, desperately dangerous, and this whether the boat be run on the surface of the water or under it. This is because a torpedo boat is not intended to act as a dispatch vessel, scout, blockader or the like, but solely to carry a self-propelling torpedo to a place sufficiently near to the vessel to be blown up so that when the torpedo is let go it will explode.

This distance is now a maximum of about one mile. In other words, if we suppose a torpedo to be fired from Forty-second street, it ought to hit the Fifth Avenue Hotel. But any run to the vessel before its propelling force is placed in the neighborhood of a vessel from which such a torpedo can with certainty be projected is a very unsafe place. No surface torpedo-boat ever goes there in the daytime.

She always picks out a moonless night, and especially when there is a low-lying mist on the water. Sometimes she manages to get there without being seen. Sometimes she does not, and has to make a rush for it. But no matter how she arrives, or how dark the night, that place is very apt to be brilliantly lit up by searchlights, and also subject to sudden and violent hail of steel shells.

Now, a surface boat cannot make herself invisible, and a chance glint of a searchlight on the foam in front of her bow will reveal her to her ever-watchful antagonist long before she has got within a mile distance of her target. Then the steel hail goes out to meet her.

When the Terror tried to sink the St. Paul during the Spanish war she was discovered when only a speck in the distance, and the guns tore her to pieces when she was more than three miles off.

A surface boat is nothing but a thin shell of steel packed full of the complicated machinery necessary to drive her at express-train speed, and, therefore, is perfectly defenseless even against one-pounder or three-pounder shells. A single hit in her boiler or engines may convert her into a helpless wreck which her antagonist can shatter at his leisure.

The submarine torpedo-boat has exactly the same function as the surface boat, but, as she runs under water, she is not limited to work

at night for her own safety. On the contrary, she can make her attack in the brightest daylight, and she relies upon the water above her not merely for purposes of concealment, but as the most effective of all shields against gunfire. The searchlight has no terror for her.



There is no steel hull in the place from which she sends her torpedo.

There is a prevailing idea that the submarine boat stays under water all the time. Ordinarily, she runs about on the surface like any other boat, and is propelled by a gasoline engine, like an automobile. It is only when she wants to hide herself, or when she desires to attack, that she goes down.

Even when she is approaching her prey she runs on the surface, with her conning-tower a few inches above the water and looking very much like an ordinary floating barrel. Just as soon as she gets within dangerous distance of the attacked vessel down she goes, and, having already noted the direction of her target, she steers toward it by compass, just the same as any vessel steers in the dark or fog. As soon as she has got near enough she slips her torpedo and runs away. If she happens to be very near to the surface, and the sea is smooth, an observer high up on the deck of the attacked vessel might possibly see some indications of her, very much as one can occasionally get a glimpse of a porpoise from the deck of an ocean steamer. But the discovery is of no good.

Even if there were time to fire many projectiles at her, they would simply bound from the water like skipping stones.

In brief, there is no possible defense except flight, and that means constant motion of the vessel endangered at a speed much faster than the submarine can go; and even then the submarine may lay her course to intercept that of her enemy, and so send a torpedo straight to his mark.

There is a general notion that service on a submarine boat is much more perilous to the crew than on a surface boat, and this idea has lately been strengthened by the recent destruction of an English submarine, with all on board, by being run down by an ocean steamer. Of course, it is true that a submerged submarine is helpless against collisions of any kind. She cannot see other submarines in her vicinity, nor vessels on the surface, nor can they see her; but that is a chance which must be taken, and which, as a matter of fact, is really remote. In waterways where vessels are known to be constantly plying a submarine, except just when diving or ascending, has no business to be moving about at depths where she can be struck. She ought either to be on the surface, where she can see about her, or else so far down that ships will certainly pass above her.

She can navigate at depths of from 30 to 40 feet just as well as in shallower water. Then she is perfectly safe from collision even with the largest steamers. In fact, that is quite a good position for her, because she can get some knowledge of the proximity of other vessels through their cutting off her light as they pass over her, and also by hearing their engines. But people will always associate going under water with the notion of drowning.

Of course, the idea of being locked up in a tank 40 feet under water for long periods of time, in company with 600 or 700 pounds of explosive gun-cotton, does not seem to be the

safest situation in the world. But there is no more necessary connection between drowning in a submerged submarine than drowning in the submerged portion of a hull of a great steamer.

One is just as much under water as the other. If the submerged boat is tightly shut up so that air and light must be artificially supplied to her crew, the same is exactly true of the fire-room of a steamer when forced draught is used and electric lights installed. In the closed fire-room or closed boat the ventilation and lighting are as artificial in the one case as in the other.

The air in the fire-room is forced in from the atmosphere, while the air in the boat comes from her reservoirs of compressed air; and of the latter she carries a supply abundant to last her crew for several days.

The interior of a submarine under water is not at all an uncomfortable place. There is plenty of room. It is brilliantly lit up, and the ventilation is excellent.

Another popular mistake is that a submarine is always in great danger of hitting the bottom, especially if the water be shallow, and so knocking a hole in herself. But it does not hurt a submarine to strike the bottom at all. She differs totally from surface vessels in that she sinks upward, and not downward. The surface vessel strikes the bottom with all her weight, and, of course, if her buoyancy is destroyed, down she goes. The submarine, on the contrary, is wrong side up, as regards boats of the ordinary type. She always wants to go up in the water, just as balloons want to go up in the air, and she will go up automatically if her diving rudders or propelling gear get out of order.

In fact, you have got to make her go down, and as her desire to go up and her desire to go down are almost equally balanced she touches bottom about as gently as a feather. Even if she scrapes along over sharp rocks and gets hurt underneath it does not do any harm. She is all steel tanks on the under side and they are filled with water when she is submerged. So that if her skin on the outer bottom be injured the tanks themselves furnish another bottom which is perfectly tight. Even with the tanks

full of water the boat still has plenty of buoyancy to bring her to the surface.

A hole punched in her top or side is bad, but that can hardly happen except through collision, and it is her business to keep out of the way of collisions in the manner already pointed out, and, besides, a hole below the water line in any vessel is a troublesome matter.

When submarines were first proposed it was quite confidently predicted that, being cigar-shaped, they would have no hold on the water and so in a heavy sea be rolled over and over like a barrel. Some of the earlier French submarines built on a bad system of balancing did occasionally stand on their ends and so drop their crews into their machinery. But modern boats have no such defect as this, for their balancing and disposition of their weights effectually prevent it. In a heavy sea a surface torpedo-boat is fairly safe, but being very light her motion is terrific and life in her is misery, and, besides, one of constant danger, for the violent jerks and leaps tend to throw people headlong from the deck into the water, and, indeed, often have done so.

It takes skill very much like that of a circus rider to stand up on a torpedo-boat's deck in a moderate sea. The submerged boat, on the other hand, does not jump around. She acts like a great water-soaked log. She merely toboggans down the long waves with an easy swing which is not at all unpleasant. If the waves become combers, so that they break heavily on her, she dives, and at 20 feet or so below the surface always finds calm water and stays there placidly until the storm raging overhead is over.

As for effectiveness a submarine boat can come to the surface, take aim, dive and fire her torpedo in from 10 to 15 seconds, and with a well-drilled crew she ought to hit a battleship from four to five hundred yards distant eight times out of ten.

The submarine boat is an extremely expensive thing for an invading enemy, because its effect is to make the cost of blockades prohibitory. The blockading vessels must keep up a speed

How It Feels to Go Down in a Submarine

IN the steel shell of Submarine A 1 of the British navy 11 men were recently entombed in seven fathoms of water off the Nab Lightship, near Plymouth.

A few days before the accident the King, the Duke of Connaught and the Prince and Princess of Wales were aboard the submarine.

A 1 was prowling about the outer harbor at Plymouth in maneuvers. She sighted a large, gray-painted vessel off the Nab Lightship. She dove immediately, and, with only her periscope showing above water, went plunging toward what she conceived to be one of the enemy's fleet.

The gray-painted boat was simply the Union Castle liner Berwick Castle, with no thought of war, on route for South Africa. The submarine was invisible until it reached a point about a quarter of a mile off the port bow of the incoming steamer. Then it came up to catch breath. Immediately afterward it dove again, and five minutes later the steel-fronted prow of the Berwick Castle caught and knocked off a section of the conning tower of A 1.

The captain of the liner thought he had simply encountered a stray dummy torpedo, and so waggled to the nearest English warship. Thanks for his courtesy were returned to him and his boat proceeded on her journey, with no thought of the tragedy in her wake.

The ripping open of the submarine's conning tower must have immediately flogged the cigar-shaped shell with water, and it is doubtful if any one of the 11 human beings on board maintained life even while the stricken boat sunk to the ocean's bottom.

Just after the accident, in an interview with the Sunday Post-Dispatch correspondent, one of the crew of a submarine said:

"The public has no conception of the risks we run nor how dearly we earn the extra half crown per day which is paid us for manning

greater than that of the submarine, which is about eight knots per hour, and that is about double the ordinary speed of vessels on blockade station. The increased cost of coal consumption would be enormous. Furthermore, the presence of submarine boats before a harbor would have the effect of driving the blockading vessels out to about four times the present blockading limit, or about 20 miles, and thus the area to be guarded by blockaders is increased 16 times and at least four times as many ships are required to hold the line. It is perfectly safe to say that no nation could maintain maritime warfare if four times as many ships as are now needed are to be required for blockading purposes.

The men in our navy have fully got over any apprehension of being drowned in submarine torpedo-bats. In fact, one of these boats is now kept at the Naval Academy and the young midshipmen are constantly sent out in her to Chesapeake bay and have become quite skillful in her management.

Jack has to fight on queer craft nowadays. In heavily armored battleships, in lightly armored cruisers, in slow gunboats with no armor, in fast torpedo-boat destroyers, in torpedo boats which are mere egg shells, and last of all, under water in submarines; and the question is often asked in which of all these he is in the greatest danger.

In my opinion the peril is most in the small surface torpedo-boat, for she is not merely liable to be destroyed by the quick fire hail from the attacked ship, but the enemy's torpedo-boat de-

stroyers are expressly constructed to overtake and destroy her. Besides, the boat is so frail an affair that one of them, in the French navy, was literally dashed to pieces the other day by being thrown by the waves against the side of the big battleship she was accompanying.

The crew of any torpedo boat going into action have little reason to believe that they will escape. In fact, the chances are all the other way. It may even be intended that they shall not escape, on the principle that the cruel exigencies of war may often require the sacrifice of three or four small craft with their crews in order to destroy a single great ship. Most people think that a heavily armored battleship is perhaps the safest of all. But this I doubt. She is just as vulnerable to torpedoes as the frailest gunboat, for the armor is of no protection to the bottom, and no iron and steel construction offers as much resistance as the water itself, so that when a torpedo blows up beneath the ship it is not the water which gives way, but the side of the vessel, no matter how thick it is.

Furthermore, nobody knows yet how a battleship will withstand heavy fire. No battleship has ever been subjected to the pounding of 10 and 12-inch guns. Armor is not intended to protect the men, but to protect the guns, and there are large spaces in the superstructure where there is very little shield to the men.

A tremendous destruction of life may be caused by shells filled with melinite or explosive material which gives off great quantities of poisonous, suffocating gas.

Those who would not feel the slightest fear of being battered down in a submerged torpedo boat or an engine-room, or of being locked up in a casemate in the hottest action imaginable, will yet funk the nerve-trying experience of diving in a submarine.

"In a big ship, no matter whether you are above the armored deck or below it, you feel you have some sort of a chance. But in a submarine you know you have none, and no matter how stout-hearted you may be this knowledge must have its effect upon you. After last Friday's catastrophe what little confidence men had in submarines will be lost, and the Admiralty are likely to experience difficulty in getting crews for these craft."

Delarue, France's King of Burglars

LAURENT DELARUE, a Paris criminal who robbed on so large a scale and with such method and resource as to win for himself the title of "King of the Burglars," was brought up for trial recently before the Seine-et-Oise Court charged with a large number of thefts in various parts of the country.

One night he broke into a small railway station near Dieppe, wrenched away the little safe from its fastenings, and hoisted it on his shoulders proceeded to a neighboring field to break open and ransack it at his leisure.

A villager who caught sight of him from his window called upon him to stop, but Delarue paid no heed to him. Thereupon the peasant fetched his gun and fired both barrels at the robber. The bullets, however, flattened themselves against the safe.

and Delarue, dropping his burden, made for the railway station at Appray, which he pillaged thoroughly.

On another occasion he was attacking a house at St. Leu, accompanied by his brother (also a burglar), on whose shoulders he had climbed in order to reach a convenient window. The local signalman suddenly came on the scene, but the "King of Burglars," without showing the least embarrassment, explained that they had lost the keys of their house and had to climb in by the window. Would the signalman kindly lend a hand?

The man, completely deceived by Delarue's easy and good-humored manner, readily assisted him to enter the house, and was horrified to learn next morning that he had unwittingly been the accomplice of a brace of burglars.

\$10,000,000 Treasure Found in Peru

It is suggested that the Peruvian Government Exhibit at the World's Fair the Great Inca Treasure Which Has Recently Been Found in the Andes by a Party of American and English Engineers.

THE discovery of the hidden treasures of the Incas in Peru, consisting of marvelously wrought precious metals worth millions of dollars, now leads to the suggestion that these ancient riches form a part of the Peruvian government's exhibit at the World's Fair. Archaeologists and curio experts urge that this be done, arguing that no more fascinating or instructive exhibit is possible. These treasures, famous in history and adventurous romances, would make a powerful appeal to World's Fair visitors and would at the same time constitute a striking exposition of ancient Peru's wonderful wealth. It is possible that an organized movement will be begun to induce the Peruvian government to include much of the long-hidden hoard in the Peruvian exhibit.

The writer of this treasure story is a native Peruvian. One of his ancestors accompanied Pizarro on his first expedition to Peru and helped found the city of Arequipa on the slopes of the volcano El Misti. In Mr. Bueno's own family are traditions of hidden treasure and charts showing their supposed location.

By J. E. de la Torre Bueno.

TO find \$10,000,000 in gold—the Incas' treasure—not in dust or bars, but wrought into every imaginable kind of ornament, vessels, cups, jewels and chalices.

This is what has happened to a party of British and American engineers in Bolivia, among the mighty mountains of the Andes, where this vast wealth has lain hidden for a century and a quarter.

The newspapers of Peru and Bolivia have more or less full accounts of this find. The tale is briefly this:

A company of foreigners, organized for the purpose, has for some time past been exploring around Chacaltaya, which is near La Paz de Ayacucho, the capital of Bolivia, and finally met with success, unearthing the millions of gold.

However, the treasure-seekers do not appear to have much of a chance to enjoy their wealth, for they began to quarrel among themselves regarding the proper distribution of their find, and as a consequence the government of Bolivia has stepped in and taken possession of the gold and imprisoned the owners until such a time as the conflicting claims may be looked into and settled in strict justice to all concerned. Of course, this will take some years.

The origin of this incredible hoard, which is estimated at about \$10,000,000, is said to be in the spoils taken from the Spaniards by the Indians during the fruitless rebellion of the Inca Tupac Amaru, in 1780.

In that year the oppressed and abused tribes rose against the Spaniards, determined to efface their country's old wrongs and to free the land of the Sun from the tyrants that had reduced its children to slavery.

Everywhere they deprived their rulers of their wealth, taking sacred vessels and jewels from the churches, despoiling the Spanish nobility of their plate and precious stones, seizing the gold and silver from the royal mints, and in every way retaliating on their oppressors.

All the accumulation was kept in their main encampment, near La Paz, which city they were besieging. Before they succeeded in reducing it, however, the rebellious tribes heard of the defeat and imprisonment near Cuzco of their leader, who had styled himself D. Jose Gabriel I, by the Grace of God King of Peru, Santa Fe, Quito, Chili, Buenos Ayres, and Continent of the South Sea, Duke and Lord of the Amazonas and of the Great Patititi. The unfortunate prince and all his family, his wife, his children, his great vessels and all their families met death under circumstances of the utmost horror and barbarity. When his army learned his fate, they abandoned the siege of La Paz (then known as Chacaltaya) and dispersed to their homes, first, however, hiding the treasure they had gathered at the place called Chacaltaya, not far from their camp.

Since that day many unsuccessful searches have been made for the hidden gold, until at length the last adventures met with success, with fortunate results for some one.

This is not the first of the hidden treasures of the Incas to be found. There have been several other well authenticated discoveries of fabulous quantities of gold in ornaments and idols in the huacas, or burial mounds, and among the ruins of the ancient cities of the Children of the Sun. Of these, one of the greatest was that of the huaca Peje Chico (Little Fish).

The history of the conquest of the populous empire of Peru by the wine-herd of Extremadura, Francisco Pizarro, and his handful of daring followers abounds in adventures of the most separate valor and episodes so fantastic that all seems to have taken place in the days



of the Round Table rather than in the more sober age of the Renaissance. The wandering and impoverished Spanish peddler Garcigutierrez de Toledo, who traveled in the kingdom of Peru about the year of our era 1575 selling his wares, had the fortune to be the chief beneficiary of one of these fanciful episodes.

In his travels Garcigutierrez frequently visited the city of Trujillo, north of Lima and near the coast, which was founded by Pizarro and named by him after his birthplace in old Spain. There the young Spaniard came to know the noble Indian Don Antonio Chayhuac, whose father, Chimu Chumanchu, had been the last Grand Cacique (Lord) of Manisic and had been reduced to vassalage by the Inca monarchs. D. Antonio, as his father before him, was a devout Christian, and as he and the Spaniard learned to know each other their mutual esteem grew. One night as they talked together the ambitious younger man cursed his evil fortune. The old cacique listened and then said:

"My friend, since thy happiness is bound up in the possession of gold I am going to make thee the richest man in Peru. But thou must swear to me that thou wilt not become proud with thy changed fortunes, that thou wilt be charitable to the poor, and that thou wilt give a fourth part of the treasure I shall give to thee to the service of our Lord and of His Holy Mother."

For an instant Garcigutierrez thought his friend the cacique was jesting; but avarice over-

came every other impulse of his heart, and he swore by our Lord and by his own share in Paradise to fulfill D. Antonio's conditions.

Near the city of Trujillo, toward the sea, at a distance of two miles, are the ruins of a great city of the days of the Incas. This is all that remains of the proud capital of the Lords of the Gran Chimu. It was here that the heir of their past glories led Garcigutierrez, and threading his way among falling walls and through decayed streets, stopped at a great huaca.

With much labor the huge stones blocking the entrance were removed, and lighting a torch the Indian led his friend into a large room, in which were piled high idols, jewels, vessels and many other pieces of solid gold. In the center of the vast hall or crypt was a stand of pure silver, on which rested the image of a fish in massive gold, the eyes being two rich emeralds. The Spaniard gazed in ecstasy on the idol.

"All this is mine," said D. Antonio. "Today I give thee the huaca of the Little Fish (Peje Chico). Be happy, and if thou keep thy oath I will some day take thee to the huaca of the Great Fish (Peje Grande)."

Garcigutierrez in time took out the vast riches that had been given him. By law, one-fifth of the treasure belonged to the monarch, and from the books of the royal treasury of Trujillo it appears that he paid to it for the crown's share 58,827 gold castellanos, and some years after the further sum of 27,000 gold cas-

tellanos, equivalent, according to Prescott, to \$1,320,000, or in purchasing power at that time to nearly \$5,000,000.

With great wealth the Spaniard forgot his oath, and years after, when ruined by his spendthrift life, he again sought the old cacique and besought him to once more enrich him by means of the promised Peje Grande, the Indian reminded him of the broken pledge and refused to confide the secret to him, which, he declared, would go with him to the grave.

From that day to this many have sought the hidden treasure, but the silent city of the desert still keeps inviolate its secret. Here and there idols, cups and many other pieces of gold and silver have been found, but the great treasure still is undiscovered.

In 1778 Lampa, in the south of Peru, was the scene of another great treasure trove. About that time an Indian went into a puerperal (drinking place) and bought some jars of rum. The money he carried not being enough to pay for it, he left as security, to be redeemed in two months, some little idols and fishes of gold and silver. These were shown to the parish priest, who at once saw that they had recently been taken from a huaca. He communicated his discovery to the village governor, and when the Indian returned to redeem his pledges he was seized and imprisoned. Frightened by the threats of the governor and the priest, he promised to lead them to the place where he had found the idols.

The next day he took them to the Plain of Betanzos (so named after the conqueror who married Dona Angelica, daughter of Atahualpa, last of the Incas). There they dug in a huaca, shown them by the Indian, but after working hard and finding nothing they made up their minds that he had deceived them and began to give him a severe beating. Deeply engaged in this performance, they failed to notice the approach of an old Indian, who said to them:

"Viracochas (Gods—the name the Indians gave to the first white men they saw), do not strike the lad. If what you seek is gold, I will take you to a place where you will find a far greater treasure than you ever dreamed of."

The Spaniards ceased to beat the lad, and after talking to the Indian and examining him carefully they became convinced that fortune was theirs. They took the old man with them and kept him during the two months they had to wait for the necessary permission from the viceroy of Peru. At the end of that period they received it and with it came the viceroy's representative, who was to oversee the work and receive the King's fifth. Basadre, a Peruvian historian, is authority for the statement that over one and a half million castellanos in gold was taken from the huaca. That is, the Indian had shown the Spaniards the place where the vast sum of \$4,500,000 was to be found. The old Indian had been a close observer of the work of the Spaniards in disinterring this treasure, and one day when the huaca no longer yielded wealth he said to them:

"What you have got is little, for there are even greater riches hidden in this plain, but these you can only get at great risk."

The greedy Spaniards were not to be frightened from getting the greater hoard also, and in spite of the old man's warning began to dig in the place he had shown them. After three weeks of great toil they came upon a great wall of stone at a considerable depth. The laborers redoubled their efforts to break it, when suddenly a subterranean roar, and a furious torrent of water burst upon them from the wall, from which they barely escaped with their lives.

When they recovered from their terror the old Indian was gone.

The waters formed a large lake called Chilli-mani, and the superstitious believe that it was the work of the devil, who under the guise of the old Indian tried to compass the destruction of the Spaniards.

Be this as it may, from time to time other efforts have been made to get at the treasure of gold and silver supposed to be there by draining away the waters, but so far no one has succeeded. Tradition has it that when gold was being collected for the Inca Atahualpa's ransom on the news of the monarch's death at the hands of the conquerors 12,000 llama loads of gold were buried in the plain by the thousand guardian Indians. A moderate computation would make the weight of the gold buried there 600 tons, worth today \$384,000,000. This bonna bouche awaits a fortunate discoverer.

These are the two greatest authentic instances of vast treasure troves. Both hoards had the same source, the concealment of the gold and silver that was on the way to Cuzco for the Inca's ransom. There are a number of other more or less true tales of great stores of gold consigned to the earth by their owners to escape the greed of the Spaniards.

One of these was traditional in the writer's family. One of his ancestors accompanied Pizarro in his first expedition to Peru, was among the hardy 13 who braved want and misery on the Isla del Gallo, and was numbered among the noble founders of the ever loyal city of Arequipa on the slopes of the volcano El Misti. In addition to his share of the spoils of the conquest he was further rewarded by a grant of land near the city he helped to found.

In the hacienda (plantation) he established on his lands was buried a portion of the ransom gold in 40 bottles, great earthenware jars. There is still in the hands of one of his descendants a map showing where the gold was hidden, but to this day the treasure is still undiscovered, although it has been sought for by every imaginable means, from systematic exploration to divining rods.

Near Lima, the City of the Kings, are the stone ruins of the great temple of Pachacamac, "He who gives life to the universe," where in the days before the Incas became lords of Peru, was a famed oracle. The conquering dynasty, however, with the easy facility of the Romans of old, adopted the god of the vassal tribe and paid him divine honors. In the temple and the city of Pachacamac there was a great store of precious jewels and vessels of gold and silver used in the service of the god.

Pizarro learned of this and sent an expedition to seize the treasure, but the priests of the deity had hidden it, and although not many years after, about a quarter of a million dollars in gold was found buried in the courts of the temple, the greater part of its vast wealth is still lost.

In the heart of the Andes, nearly 13,000 feet above the level of the ocean, is that mysterious body of water, nearly as large as Lake Erie, known as Lake Titicaca. With no apparent outlet, its waters maintain a constant level. On the islands that dot its bosom are great monoliths, massive stone walls and gigantic ruins, the relics of a lost civilization, antedating that of the Incas.

In its bed reposes, at a great depth, the great gold chain of the Inca Huayna Capac, which was, so the Inca Garcilasso de la Vega relates, 700 feet long and as thick as a man's wrist. This chain was carried by the great nobles in performing the ceremonial dances in Cuzco, the Sacred City of the Sun. It was cast into the lake to preserve it from the gold-craved followers of Pizarro. There it lies to this day.

Almost everywhere in the land of the Incas are the ruins of their cities and the great burial mounds of that mysterious race. The searcher in them is rewarded by finds of gold and silver ornaments and jewels, or ancient pottery and clay idols of bizarre form. Much gold and silver has been taken from them in past times, and even to this day, but there still remains much to be explored, and the Incas' hoards are by no means exhausted.

"Shoe Pulling" Is a New and Mysterious Epidemic Among St. Louis Women

"SAY," said the manager of a fashionable St. Louis shoe store to a customer who was waiting for his bundle, "have you seen any of these shoe-pullers yet?"

"Shoe-pullers?" repeated the customer. "What's that—some new kind of animal?"

"Not exactly. It's—but here comes one now."

The door of the store opened and a young woman, stylishly dressed and who would have been very pretty but for a look of agony that suffused her face, limped in on one foot. Before a clerk could come to her assistance she reached a bench and plumped herself down, raised one little foot and literally ripped the shoe off, several buttons flying off in her haste. Then, with the same look of agony on her face, she grabbed her stocking foot in one hand and rocked it to and fro. A clerk by this time had come to her aid with a glass of water, which the young woman drank at a gulp and seemed relieved.

"Are you in pain, madame?" asked the clerk, politely.

"Dreadful!" exclaimed the young woman. "I don't know what it is, but I suddenly got the most awful cramp in my foot, and it seemed as though I could never get here to take my shoe off. I wish you would see what the matter with the shoe is. I bought this pair here the other day, and they're loose instead of being too tight. But though they feel all right when I start out, they begin to hurt terribly in a little while, and yesterday I had to take this shoe off right in a street car."

The clerk smiled. "Madame," he said, "it is not the shoes that give you the cramp. You have simply joined the great army of women who suffer with a mysterious epidemic." And he went on to explain further to his customer.

"She's a shoe-puller with a vengeance," observed the manager to the man he had just addressed, "but by no means the first

one today. I should say that she was about the fourth who has come in here with the same story. The clerk will fix her all right, by putting a steel lift in the instep of her shoe, but she'll be back again in a few days, and we'll probably have to build a pair of shoes for her."

"But," said the customer, "I don't understand it."

"No!" laughed the manager. "Neither does anyone else. It's a fact, though, that in the past five years a painful affliction in the shape of a sudden cramp of the toes, has overtaken the feminine population of St. Louis and other cities, till every woman is a victim to it. We began to get cases of it from the first in few numbers, but ever-increasing, till now it is no uncommon thing for us to have to treat a hundred a day. See, here comes another."

This time the newcomer was a heavy woman of fashionable appearance, who hobbled into the store and sank into a seat next to the first sufferer. A clerk removed her shoe, and the succeeding conversation was much like the previous one that the customer had overheard.

"It's terrible," said the heavy woman. "No matter where I go I am liable to have to stop and take off my shoe. It feels as though hot needles were being pressed through my foot, and the pain is unbearable."

"I'm just that way, too," said the other. "Why, when I go to the theater I have to take along a pair of slippers to wear after removing my shoes. And, at a card party, the other night, I had to slip off my boots and sit in my stockings feet all the evening."

"Me too," spoke up a third woman who overheard the dialogue. "I've been a terrible sufferer from the same thing, and at a dinner party, when I had to kick my shoes off under the table, they got lost and I had a terrible time finding them without letting the other guests know what was the matter. What do you suppose the trouble is?"

"My doctor says it's nothing but what is commonly known as 'flat foot,'" said the first woman. "Five years ago, he tells me, the thing was hardly ever heard of, but

nowadays every one has it, and there seems no way to stop it. It is caused, he says, by a weakening of the muscles in the sole of the foot, which allows the instep to sag down, bringing a pressure on the front of the foot and causing the nerves at the base of the toes to become pressed together, making the blood congest, or something like that. I've spent I don't know how much on hygienic shoes, but nothing seems to do much good."

"And I," said the pretty girl. "Why, for a year I went without a heel on either shoe, thinking that high heels caused the trouble. But I was just as badly off. My doctor says the asphalt pavements cause the trouble more than tight shoes or high heels."

Whereupon all agreed that they were a most unfortunate trio of women, anyway, and went out together.

"They come in by the dozen," continued the manager. "At first we began to think that we were making bad shoes and had the last examined with a view to changing it. But we found that everyone's shoes seemed to cause the same trouble. Finally I asked a doctor about it myself and he explained it very much as that woman did just now. There seems to be no cure for it, though in some aggravated cases physicians have removed a small bone or two from the foot of a patient."

"Hygienic shoes, of course, properly and carefully constructed, will relieve the trouble, but after it has once got its hold on a woman nothing appears to completely cure her, and I have some of them return here after we have done everything that a shoemaker can to ease her pain, with the cramp driving her nearer crazy than ever. I don't know what the finish will be, but it's up to some physician to find a cure for the women of today or we'll have them running around barefooted or in carpet slippers."

Studying the Language of Cats

CALBEE JOHNSON of Unity, Mo., has emulated Prof. Garner of monkey language fame by staying at home and studying the speech of cats. Johnson is a man of liberal education, having been graduated from an Eastern college, who prefers to live the life of a hermit, surrounded with cats, to mingling with the world and dealing with more commonplace situations. He lives alone and from morning to night makes records on a phonograph of his cats' chatter.

It is his contention that cats have a medium of communication based on the mew, purr and more strident notes of their vocal

organs. He claims to have classified the different calls for various kinds of food and drink, and maintains that he can tell by the inflection of the cat's voice whether the animal wants water or milk. When one of his pets is hungry he locks it up in a room with a phonograph loaded with the recording record. When well fed and contented he places a machine by the sleeping creature and catches every sound.

Some of the simpler folk in the neighborhood look upon Mr. Johnson as uncanny. The spectacle of a tall, stout man standing in the middle of the road, holding animated conversation with a big tomcat strikes them as being very queer.

How to Cure a Cold



WHEN THE COLD IS IN THE UPPER PART OF THE LUNGS

Some Timely Advice for That Perilous Period When Winter Gives Way to Spring and Careless Folk Are Too Hasty in Doffing Their Cold-Weather Clothing.

BY MARGARET HUBBARD AYER.

THE increase of handkerchief sales and daily crop of new cough medicines in the early spring point to an expected epidemic of colds, not the severe winter coughs, but the equally annoying and disagreeable kind, known to the children as "snuffles"—the kind that makes one's eyes and nose red and gives to the pronunciation a quantity of b's and t's not found in the English language.

One definition of the "April Fool" is a person who makes too sudden a transition from winter to summer clothing, with disastrous results to himself. Yet it surely need not be so. The first warm noody that lures the daring man to venture forth without his trusted overcoat ought not to be responsible for a disagreeable cold in the head.

The great army of cough fighters is divided into two camps, those who insist on retaining their heavy winter apparel until the sun's rays become melting, and those whose winter clothing is as light as can be worn with comfort.

Of the two parties, the first to suffer in spring and the second in winter, though it goes without saying that any discomfort is overlooked by the enthusiast of either regime, so eager are they to convert the skeptical to their particular belief.

Where the thermometer is as skittish as it is in this part of the world, jumping from moderate to cold, and then to very warm again, all in the course of 24 hours, the question of rational clothing becomes a very important and difficult one. It is found impossible to provide against every change in the temperature and keep the body always at the same degree of heat by outward means. We are forced to seek other ways of protecting ourselves against colds.

Mr. Leo Kofler, in his interesting book on "The Art of Breathing," gives some valuable advice in regard to the prevention and cure of colds by deep breathing. There is but one all-important natural remedy in the world, and that is air; without its existence would cease, and with the proper understanding and employment of this wonderful element all colds and many other ills can be cured.

A cold, like every other disease, is due to congestion of some kind. The congestion arises sometimes from a sudden cooling off of the body by what is commonly known as a "draft" or a stream of cold air.

In the slight cold or cold in the head, it is the mucous membrane of the nose and head which has become congested and inflamed, and this congestion communicates itself to the throat and bronchial tubes, and in severe cases to the lungs.

It is to reach and to heal these congested parts that the breathing exercises are employed.

To begin with, there is no doubt that a person who habitually breathes correctly will be much less liable to take cold than one who inhales just as little air as possible, and usually bad air at that.

It might be well here to give Mr. Kofler's description of what correct breathing really is. We hear a great deal about it nowadays. But the statement of an authority on the subject is always of interest.

It is generally understood that in all of the breathing exercises the breath is inhaled through the nose, as the air is full of all sorts of substances which should be filtered before entering the throat, bronchial tubes and the lungs. In passing through the nostrils the air is warmed, and the nose being lined with bristly hairs, is filtered before it enters the windpipe and lungs.

The nostrils, when drawing in the air, should not be contracted.

The diaphragm is the large fleshy and powerful muscle, and is the partition wall between the chestbox and the abdominal cavity. It contracts downward—that means, its dome flattens and presses down the internal organs of the abdomen and thus first expands the lower chest and waist, and as it keeps on expanding the abdominal walls it also sets at work the chest and intercostal muscles, thus raising the chest and forcing out the air and forcing them out of the nostrils and out of the mouth.



CLOSING ONE NOSTRIL AND INHALING THROUGH THE OTHER

ner that the entire trunk region, from the lowest point of the abdomen to the highest point of the chest, namely, the collar bone, which is pushed upward a little, is expanded. This expansion is felt through the entire circumference of the trunk.

As soon as the expanding forces begin to work an empty space is created in the elastic bronchial tubes and air cells of the lungs, the air rushes through the nose into them and by degrees fills the entire lungs in proportion to the expansion, thus working exactly in the same way as a fire bellows.

This is the only correct, natural, healthy way of breathing, for by this method the entire lungs are used and ventilated, and thus kept healthy.

First, massage the nose, beginning at its bridge and extending the massage all the way down to the end of the nostrils, taking hold of the nose with two or three fingers and rubbing it more or less gently for about two minutes; then immediately proceed to the next step.

Take a deep breath through the nostrils, then place the thumb and forefinger on both nostrils, thus causing the air to flow into the head and nostrils. This is easily done by making an attempt to gently exhale, but no air must escape, neither must any pressure be brought to bear inside the head or inside the nostrils. This will open them if one nostril or both nostrils be stopped up. Hold the air for 30 seconds or less, with the fingers in position as indicated and the mouth closed.

Second—Remove the fingers, exhale through the nose immediately.

Take another deep breath as described; retain it for a few seconds, then expel a very small portion forcibly through the lips. Purse the lips very tightly and force a small blast of air through them. This will cause the lower part of the chest walls just at the end of the chest bone to push outward, producing a direct expansion or puff of the breath by means of the abdominal press action. After the first expulsion of the air retain the breath a little while; then force a little more air through a small opening of the lips as before, with the same outward push of the chest bone. Repeat this as many times as can be done comfortably in one breath.

Then renew the air as before and hold it for about five seconds, letting it flow into the head and nostrils as in the preceding exercise, closing the nostrils with two fingers as before and keeping the mouth closed.

Third—Release the pressure of the right

tril and allow the air very quietly and slowly to escape through it, and after waiting a little while, as quietly inhale through the same

SEASONABLE RECIPES FOR DELICATE DISHES IN THE SPRINGTIME

THIS is the time of year when the good housekeeper's mind turns naturally to dainty dishes that shall fitly mark the transition stage from the heavier menus of winter to summer's lighter bill of fare. The following recipes will be found valuable in this connection:

A Relish.—Cut a veal cutlet into two inch square pieces, season with salt and pepper; dip each piece in beaten egg; then in finely chopped mushrooms; put two tablespoonsful of butter in a frying pan, when it is hot lay in the cutlets and fry brown on both sides; remove the pieces to a hot platter; make a brown gravy and pour over the meat; serve hot.

Tongue or Ham on Toast.—Chop one cupful of boiled ham or tongue very fine, beat the yolks of two eggs until thick, add them to the tongue and fry brown on both sides; remove the pieces to a hot platter; make a brown gravy and pour over the meat; serve hot.

Short Cake.—Rub half a cupful of butter into one pint of flour, add two level teaspoonsful of baking powder; mix well and add half a cupful of milk, knead lightly, roll out, cut in large biscuits, bake slowly on the griddle or in a quick oven.

Cheese Straws.—Two ounces of flour, two ounces grated American cheese, one ounce pimento, a dash of cayenne, a pinch of salt, one egg; mix flour, cayenne, salt and cheese together, then add the eggs and work all to a smooth paste; roll out on a floured board till very thin; cut in strips one-eighth of an inch wide and six inches long, place on a greased pan and bake in a very moderate oven. When a delicate brown, remove.

Vanity Puffs.—Boil one cup of milk and thicken with flour to a stiff dough; set away to cool; then add three eggs, one by one, unbeaten, and one tablespoonful of melted butter; drop by the spoonful into hot fat and when brown remove and drain on paper; roll in sugar and cinnamon mixed.

Fatima Jelly.—Soak one-half ounce of gelatine in one-half cupful of cold water; put one cupful of milk and three-fourth cup of sugar over the fire in an agate pan; stir until the sugar is dissolved; as soon as it boils add two tablespoonfuls of fatina rubbed smooth in a little cold water, stirring a minute; cook until clear; add the gelatine and stir until dissolved; remove from fire and when beginning to stiffen add one

nostril. Fourth—Then close the right nostril, release the left one and exhale very slowly through it; hold the air a few seconds and exhale in the same way through the left nostril.

Fifth—Close the left nostril, release the right and inhale through it very slowly; hold the air a few seconds and exhale again in the same quiet way through the right opening of the nose and so continue for at least two minutes, always inhaling with the nostril through which the air has been just previously exhaled.

The whole exercise should be practised once in every 24 hours until relief is found. Then every two hours, then every three and so until cured.

Now sit upright in a chair as far back as you can, but do not lean against the back of the chair, the upper and lower parts of the legs forming a right angle at the knees, the feet flat upon the floor, but with toes turned a little outward, the heels touching each other

and the whole body relaxed. All inhaling is to be done very slowly and without making the slightest noise; it must not be heard at all. During each period of inhaling the air must be held about five seconds, and every time it should flow into the head and nostrils without pressure.

When suffering from a severe cough or in the first stages of consumption, if the lower lobe of the lung is congested, the following exercise will help to arrest the disease.

Stand up with the left side next the back of a chair, rest the forearm near the elbow upon the back of the chair, lean the upper part of the body and the head well over to the left. Do not bend the knees forward. Raise the right arm and bend it over the head, bringing the hand down over the left side of the face, and with the finger completely stop up the right nostril; then draw very slowly a long breath through the left nostril, as deep and as long as respiration is possible, but stopping the in-

stant any pain results in the lower left lobe of the lungs; exhale and wait a little, then repeat the exercise with the same caution. Practice this during the first three days three times each morning and evening, not oftener.

When the affection is in the upper part of the left lung lie down upon a straight lounge or couch, not using a pillow. Lie in such a position that about two-thirds of the body will rest on the right side and back, leaving the left side entirely free. The right arm should be stretched out straight, forming a right angle with the body.

Then raise the left arm and bend it over the head, the elbow pointing straight up and the hand falling down over the right side of the nose. Completely stop up the right nostril with the thumb or second finger of the left hand and take a very slow and deep breath through the left nostril three times in succession, observing the same care as in the practice of the other exercises.

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NEW & STRANGE THINGS IN & ABOUT ST. LOUIS

Beele That Hides Itself in Trees



THIS is the curious insect known as the wood beetle. It is responsible for much damage to timber, but is rarely seen, as it burrows deeply into the wood and never comes out to the light of day. The original of this sketch was dug out of its home for the purpose of being pictured.

Queer Japanese Customs

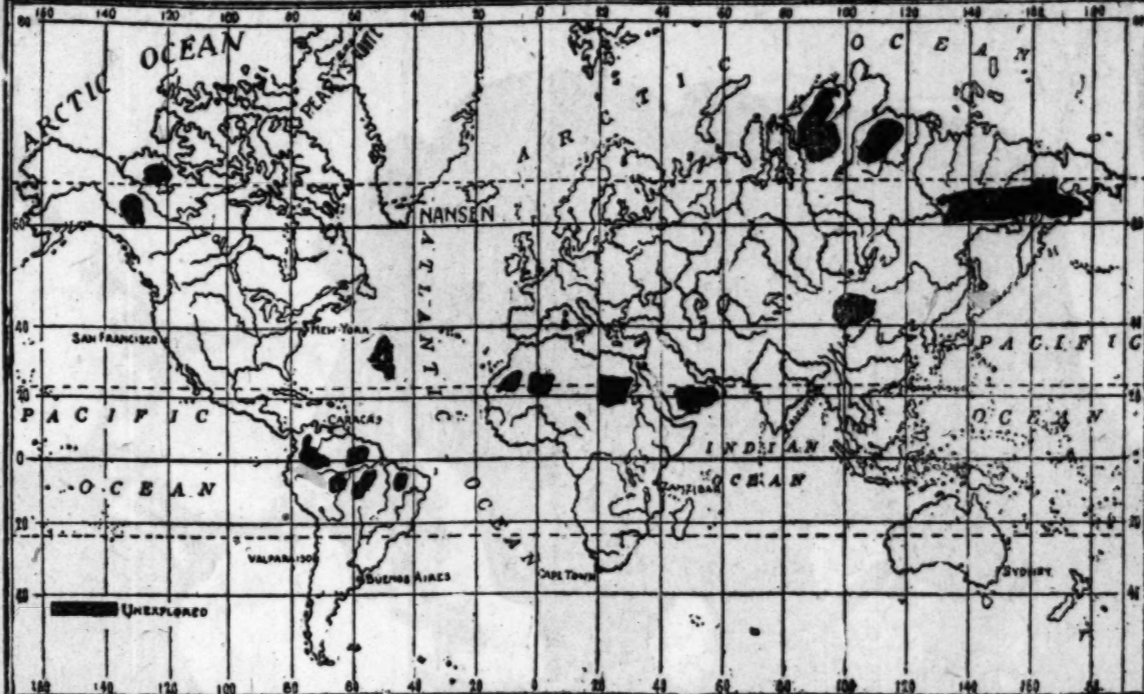
JAPANESE ladies have been known to do without stockings to maintain the harmony between beautiful French slippers and magnificent French evening dresses. I have been served by a Japanese hostess who did without everything he did not supply himself--he had a shirt, a collar and tie, and scarf and studs, but no trousers. And the effect of their absence was heightened by his wearing braces, because he sold them. The Japanese do not kiss. If a Japanese girl knows how to kiss it shows the work of a foreign instructor; she does it as an accomplishment, not as an enjoyment. The Japanese have no pens and ink, but they make a very good shift with a painting brush. The Japanese houses have no chimneys, and you are never warm enough until the house catches fire. The Japanese have beef and no mutton. Japanese bells, like Japanese belles, have no tongues. Japanese snakes have no poison; Japanese music has no harmony. The Japanese alphabet is not an alphabet, but a selection of 70 useful ideograms to dispense with the 23,000 in ordinary use by the Chinese.

L. Oliphant Dodge, owner of a flathouse building in Omaha, was granted a writ of injunction restraining Mrs. E. Berge, a tenant, from talking to other occupants of the flathouse.

Hairpins from the heads of women passengers in a Columbus (O.) trolley car were found to be of belated people a long walk in the snow after a fuse had burned out.

Three justices of the Supreme Court decided that to eat in the modern quick-lunch restaurant with one's hat on was quite proper.

Unexplored Parts of the Earth of Today



THE map now shown is interesting as indicating the locality of the few parts of the globe that have not yet revealed their secrets to enterprising ex-

plorers. It will be seen that there is but little territory left for exploration, the world being now practically an open book to civilized man. Yet there is still enough

to fire the imagination of adventurous souls and set them to dreaming of new worlds to be seen at the World's Fair.

Picture Drawn With a Typewriter

NOW comes the typewriter artist, who produces pictures with a machine. A machine that would draw pictures has been a "long-felt want," but there are grave doubts whether this will be filled with the typewriter. It takes too long for one thing, and the operator must know something about the principles of drawing. What is wanted is not a machine operated by an intelligent human being and producing pictures like that given here, but an apparatus where you can put a piece of paper in at one end and a fine drawing comes out at the other.

A silver-haired American woman is still living who posed for many a day as Queen of England. And she still recalls with a shudder the burden of 10 pounds of royal clothes which she wore for so many weary hours. Shortly after the coronation of Queen Victoria the Society of St. George and St. Andrew of Philadelphia commissioned Mr. Thomas Sully to paint a portrait of the Queen for the coronation robes. The artist went to England accompanied by his daughter, a young lady of 18. The Queen received him graciously and sat for him till the head was finished. She then relinquished the task to the artist's daughter, who sat dressed in the Queen's robes for many a long day. Mr. Sully received \$40,000 for the portrait, and Miss Sully was made happy by an autograph letter from the Queen and the present of a diamond ring.

A court in Berlin decided in favor of a wife suing for divorce on the strength of the fact that her husband wears a wig, and that she did not know it at the time of the ceremony.

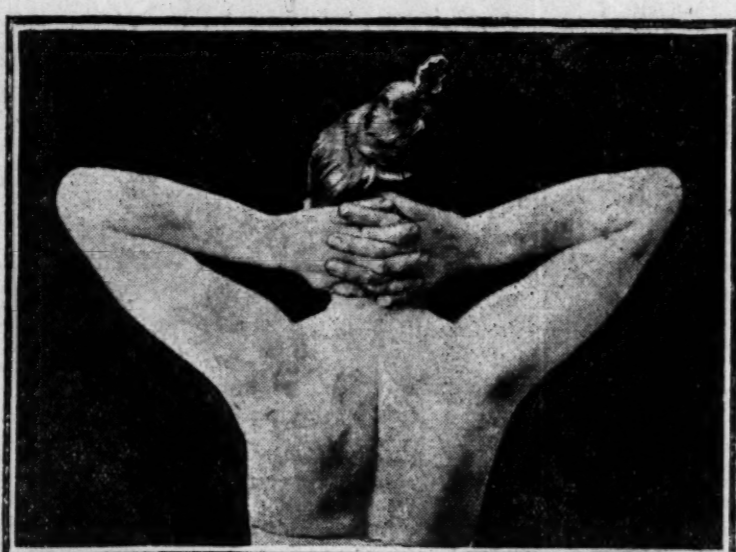


Corean Houses of

Bamboo and Straw

THE Corean style of architecture is suited to anything but an extreme climate such as prevails there. During the winter months it is very cold. The houses are made of bamboo frame work, plastered within and without with adobe mud. The roof is thatched with rice straw, which is weather proof. The inside may be made into one room by the sliding back of a screen-like partition. Just why these were introduced it is impossible to say, for they are but rarely used, as privacy is never desired in Corea. This open space becomes the living room, and even when travelers are passing along and must halt for the night they are invited to share a common sleeping place on the floor with the entire family. The discomfort of such an experience is extreme during the summer. In the kitchen, which is just without the living room, there is located a most curious kind of stove. From this clay pipes extend under the floor to the living room. They warm the house summer and winter alike, for it has never entered their minds that some means could be devised whereby the heat could be turned off from the other quarters.

The Strongest Woman in St. Louis



MRS. IVAN SKOBEL, of 3945 Olive street, is believed by her husband to be the strongest woman in St. Louis for her weight, or within ten pounds over her weight. He backs his judgment

by offering to wager from \$100 to \$250 against any other woman weighing not over 125 pounds--his wife weighs 115 pounds--who cares to compete with Mrs. Skobel in lifting heavy weights.

The Harley Family's Lock of White Hair

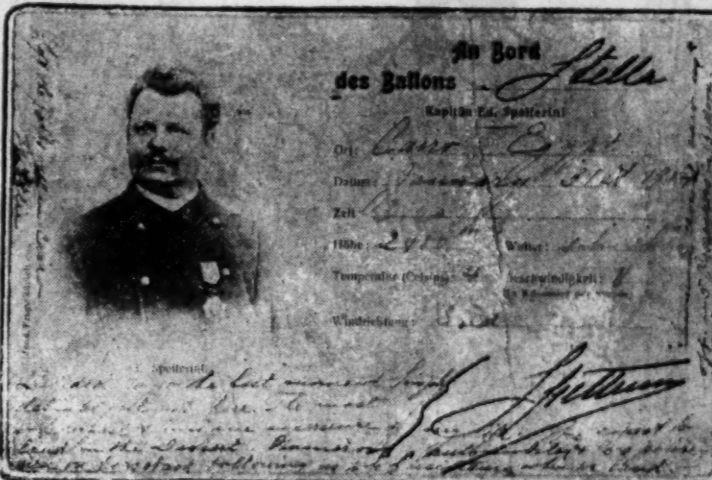
THE Harley family of Bowers Mill, a small settlement 16 miles east of Joplin, Mo., will be exhibited at the St. Louis Exposition for a peculiar birthmark characteristic of the entire family, which consists of three girls and two boys. Their ages run from 2 to 23 years. All have black hair, with a large lock of pure white hair beginning just above the forehead and running backward. The flesh under this hair is pure white and runs down on the forehead beyond the hair. It never tans or sunburns like the rest of the flesh and is so large and forms such a contrast to the dark part that it makes a very remarkable sight. The family is the wonder of all who see them. It is a family inheritance and runs back several generations. The strip of white hair looks like an ostrich plume laid over the head.

House Made of Seeds

AMONG the novel exhibits to be shown at the coming Exposition at St. Louis is a house made of seeds which was raised by the Indians at the Chilocco Industrial School, maintained by the United States government at Chilocco, Kay County, Okla., on the Kansas border. There is an agricultural school, with 600 acres under cultivation. The Indians are also taught various trades and household work.

Through a mistake on the part of Cook County officials, Mrs. Hetty Green's tax of \$1106 on a piece of Cook County land was

Egyptian Post-Card Mailed From Balloon



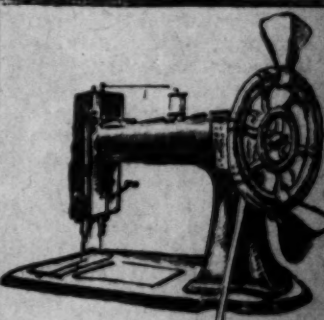
THIS strange-looking postal card was received by Mr. Edward Faust of St. Louis from his sister, Mrs. Giannini, aerial journey, which she promises to repeat in Europe. It was dropped from a balloon in mid-air near Cairo, Egypt, and tells of a balloon voyage being made by the

writer. Mrs. Giannini also kept a diary of her journey, which she promises to repeat in Europe. It was dropped from a balloon in mid-air near Cairo, Egypt, and tells of a balloon voyage being made by the

Thermometer Noses Caused by Paraffin

ALTHOUGH the process of injecting solid paraffin under the skin was at first hailed with delight by persons desirous of remedying the defective shape of their noses, it has now been found to have its drawbacks, says the Pe It Fact Jan. At the last meeting of the Academy of Medicine, M. Lagarde drew attention to some of these. The least pressure, he stated, was fatal to the symmetry of the organs thus beautified. Paraffin is also very sensitive to heat, and a nose admirably modeled by the aid of the new process is as responsive to atmospheric changes as a thermometer. More serious is the danger of blood-poisoning caused by the absorption of particles of paraffin into the system. Blood poisoning sometimes ensues, and the results are frequently very grave.

Fan for Sewing Machine



THIS illustration shows a new attachment to be placed on a sewing machine for the sake of hot-weather comfort. The fan is worked by the sewing machine wheel to which it is attached, and is said to make a fine breeze and also to keep off flies. It is the invention of a St. Louis man.

Hail to the Czar!

A ST. LOUIS resident of Bavarian birth has received from the artist a copy of this famous drawing printed in the Munich "Spiegel" and ridiculing alike the Czar of Russia and the



Kaiser of Germany. It is considered especially significant of German public sentiment just now, when the Russo-Japanese war has brought the two autocrats closer together in spirit.

Bells to Prevent Storms

AN INSTANCE of the absurdity of some of the notions held by our ancestors was the notion that the ringing of the church bells had a counteracting effect in a thunderstorm. It was supposed that the vibration of the air caused by the movement of the bells resulted in the dissipation of the electric fluid in the air. The belief was so common at one time that the priests had the bells rung as soon as signs of an approaching thunderstorm were seen. Science now holds a contrary opinion. Not only does the sound have no possible effect on the air, but the vibration caused by the sound of a bell upon a cloud charged with electricity may cause it to discharge its contents upon the ringer of the bell in the church tower.

Miss Frances Pettit of Galway, N. Y., got judgment at Albany for \$3000 for the 1200 kisses given her in 14 years by the village blacksmith.

Olympic Games Pictured on Recently Discovered Vases



RECENT discoveries of pictorial representations of the ancient Greek games, made during the course of excavations in Greece, conducted by Prof. Joseph Clark Hoppin of this country, are especially interesting as bearing upon the Olympic games to be held in St. Louis

during the World's Fair. Thousands of vases have been found bearing beautiful illustrations of Olympic and other national sports of the Hellenes, and on the walls of Knossos, in Crete, the scenes are vividly pictured in fresco. Among the pictures is one of a combined boxing and

wrestling contest, another of the 200-yard dash at Olympia, the race called the Stadion, its course being once the length of the stadium; another of a footrace in which the runners wear helmets and carry shields. On one vase was found a grouped representation of nearly all Olympic sports.

Legislating Against Suicide

A STRINGENT law is being urged in Chicago as the only hope of arresting the rapid annual increase in the number of persons who destroy themselves. This is intended to check the reckless sale of the favorite agent of death--carbolic acid.

The law is hanging fire in the common council. Its principal advocate is Alderman James C. Patterson. Outside of the council Dr. Anna Holm is one of the tireless workers for the measure. Suicide in Chicago has long been epidemic. Among particular classes it has increased until it is almost a scourge. Those who believe that suicide can be stayed by law aim particularly to diminish the number of suicides among the class of unfortunate women who kill themselves upon impulse. To this class belong in particular morbid young women, who were impelled by the merest suggestion to take their own lives.

In 1901 119 persons in Cook County killed themselves with drugs. Eighty-six drank carbolic acid, ten killed themselves with morphine, seven with Paris green, five with various narcotics, one with arsenic, three used chloroform, two chose laudanum and five took strychnine.

During 1902, 157 persons in Cook County ended their lives with drugs. Of this number 127 used carbolic acid, nine used morphine, four chose Paris green, nine used narcotics, one employed arsenic, three used chloroform, two used laudanum and two used strychnine.

The statistics show that there was no increase in the number of suicides using drugs other than carbolic; instead, the number was 20 in 1902, as against 33 the year previous. There are four drugs the sale of which is stringently regulated. These are arsenic, strychnine, prussic acid and corrosive sublimate. The last two were not employed in an instance of suicide during 1901 and 1902. In each year one unfortunate employed arsenic. Strychnine was used by five persons in 1901 and by two in 1902.

World's Fair Stockings

Alderman Patterson and Dr. Holm attribute the use of carbolic acid by such a overwhelming majority to the fact that the drug can easily be procured, that its cheapness is a temptation to the poverty-stricken. They contend that it is the young women who most frequently use the drug, and that they are the persons to whom a reputable physician would refuse to grant a prescription for the drug if a law demanding a prescription was in force.

Trolley Car Appendicitis

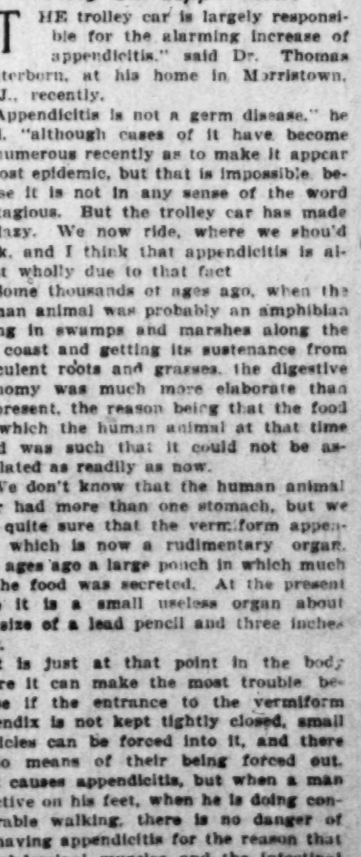
THE trolley car is largely responsible for the alarming increase of appendicitis," said Dr. Thomas Lauterborn, at his home in Marquette, N. J., recently. "Appendicitis is not a germ disease," he said, "although cases of it have become so numerous recently as to make it appear almost epidemic, but that is impossible because it is not in any sense of the word contagious. But the trolley car has made us lazy. We now ride, where we should walk, and I think that appendicitis is almost wholly due to that fact."

"Some thousands of years ago, when the human animal was probably an amphibian living in swamps and marshes along the sea coast and getting its sustenance from succulent roots and grasses, the digestive economy was much more elaborate than at present, the reason being that the food on which the human animal at that time lived was such that it could not be assimilated as readily as now."

"We don't know that the human animal ever had more than one stomach, but we are quite sure that the vermiform appendix, which is now a rudimentary organ, was once a large pouch in which much of the food was secreted. At the present time it is a small useless organ about the size of a lead pencil and three inches long."

"It is just at that point in the body where it can make the most trouble because if the entrance to the vermiform appendix is not kept tightly closed, small particles can be forced into it, and there is no means of their being forced out. That causes appendicitis, but when a man is active on his feet, when he is doing considerable walking, there is no danger of his having appendicitis for the reason that the abdominal muscles and the intestinal muscles as well are kept continually active and so are in good working order all the while. On the other hand, when a man begins to take to the trolley car, the steam car and to the carriage in making his daily trips, he loses all that jolting which is necessary as a tonic to the muscular walls of his abdomen."

Dolls of 6000 Years Ago



THE oldest known dolls in the world to be represented at the World's Fair are with heads of clay representing hair. No. 2 illustrated in panel 4 of the company--is an Egyptian doll representing a Nubian figure. They are early Egyptian dolls, made of ivory, and are supposed to date back to 6000 B. C., being thus between 600 and 700 years old. They are now in the British Museum. Doll number 1 dates from almost the dark night of history.

The Lord's Prayer in Burmese

ကောင်းကင်ဘုံ၌ရှိတော်မူသောအကျွန်ုပ်တို့အဖါကိုယ်တော်၏နာမတော်အားရှိသေလေးမြတ်ခြင်းရှိပါစေသော။ နိုင်ငံတော်တည်ထောင်ပါစေသော။ အလိုတော်သည်ကောင်းကင်ဘုံ၌ပြည့်စုံသကဲ့သို့၊ မြေကြီးပေါ်မှာပြည့်စုံပါစေသော။ အသက်မွေးသောက်သောအစာကိုအကျွန်ုပ်တို့အားယနေပေးသနားတော်မူပါ။ သူတပါးသည်အကျွန်ုပ်တို့ကိုပြစ်မှားသောအပြစ်များကိုအကျွန်ုပ်တို့သည်လွှတ်သကဲ့သို့၊ အကျွန်ုပ်တို့၏အပြစ်များကိုလွှတ်တော်မူပါ။ အပြစ်သွေးဆောင်ရာသို့မလိုက်မပါစေဘဲ၊ မကောင်းသောအမှုအရာမှလည်းကယ်နှုတ်တော်မူပါ။ အစိုးပိုင်သောအခွင့်နှင့်ဘုန်းတန်ခိုးအာနုဘော်သည်ကမ္ဘာအဆက်ဆက်ကိုယ်တော်၌ရှိပါ၏။ အာမင်။

THIS is how they say the Lord's Prayer in Burmah. Or, rather, how they write it. When they say it, it sounds much the same as it looks here.

The type from which it was printed was designed by F. O. Phinney and was cast at the American Baptist Mission Press in Rangoon, India. A copy of it has just been received in St. Louis.



APRIL FLOWERS at the FAIR



HERE are 60,000 crocuses, tulips and hyacinths near the Agricultural Building and thousands in other parts of the World's Fair grounds, all in full bloom. Those about the English building have been particularly interesting, lending a bright color aspect to the neighborhood, which it had sadly lacked. Many of the April flowers at the fair seem to have suddenly sprung up in a haphazard fashion on the lawns, but, as a matter of fact, they had been carefully planted there last fall. About some of the large buildings the April flowers show bunched up in brilliant masses, displaying every shade of color. Many people prefer the seemingly careless grouping of these early flowers to the geometrical designs, in which, however, the majority of the plants now in bloom have been employed.

By J. H. HADKINSON, Superintendent of Floriculture, World's Fair.

CROCUSES are the hardy pioneers among the plants of the great Rose Garden at the World's Fair. Early in April their blossoms of white, red, blue and yellow appeared along the terraces east of the Palace of Agriculture, giving a brilliant dash of color to what had previously been an even blanket of green sod and red walls. The crocuses are closely followed by the tulips and hyacinths, completing the outlines of the beds laid out in the shape of great scrolls, flags, shields and fleur-de-lis.

In these beds forming the west border of the rose garden, 60,000 plants are used, evenly divided among crocuses, tulips and hyacinths. There are 24 beds, all the parts of two designs. They are 19 feet wide, and each design, containing seven beds, stretches over a distance of 210 feet. In this space the 60,000 plants are set, with spaces of green sod between the beds.

The Stars and Stripes, done in blossoms, form the center of what is called the historical design. Red and white blossoms form the stripes. Blue flowers make the field, in which clusters of white shine like stars. On the left are two great scroll beds with a mammoth fleur-de-lis between. In one scroll is the name of Napoleon, in the other that of Jefferson. In the ends of the scrolls and the center of the fleur-de-lis are the initials "L. P. E." in monogram. On opposite sides of the Stars and Stripes are the dates "1803" and "1804."

On the right of the flag are two more scroll beds with a United States shield instead of a fleur-de-lis between them. The shield bears the monogram "L. P. E." Its stripes and stars are done in red, white and blue blossoms. The scroll contains the names McKinley and Roosevelt, with the "L. P. E." monogram in the ends. Crocuses and tulips make up this historical sketch. The names are done in red and yellow blossoms and the designs are of such size that they will be plain from the opposite hills of the Exposition grounds. The other great design is like the one just described, except that instead of the names, Napoleon, Jefferson, McKinley and Roosevelt appear the names of great horticulturists, such as Breckinridge, Meacham, Shaw and Worthington and the Stars and Stripes is supplanted by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition flag. Here hyacinths take the place of crocuses, the tulips still playing their part.

At no previous Exposition has such an extensive and effective horticultural display been made as that of which these beds form a part. Our exhibit is exclusively horticultural. It is not part of a landscape exhibit nor is the landscape display part of it. These beds were laid out last fall and the bulbs planted in November and December. The beds were excavated 12 inches deep and the bulbs were covered to a depth of eight inches with rich soil. Over them all a shelter of green boughs was laid and there all winter the flowers prepared for their work this spring.

As soon as the blossoms of the crocuses, tulips and hyacinths fall we shall dig up the bulbs and during May new beds will be made of new plants which will blossom then. Thus we shall have a constantly changing display of flowers always blooming. The flowers used are all exhibits from the seed companies of the United States and Holland. Each plant is labeled. The label describes it and gives the name of the exhibitor. The Rose Garden, of which the crocus, tulip and hyacinth beds form a border, covers 47 acres and will be a rendezvous all summer for lovers of the beautiful.



FUNNY SIDE

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH



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SUPPLEMENT TO THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH

SUNDAY APRIL 17TH 1904.

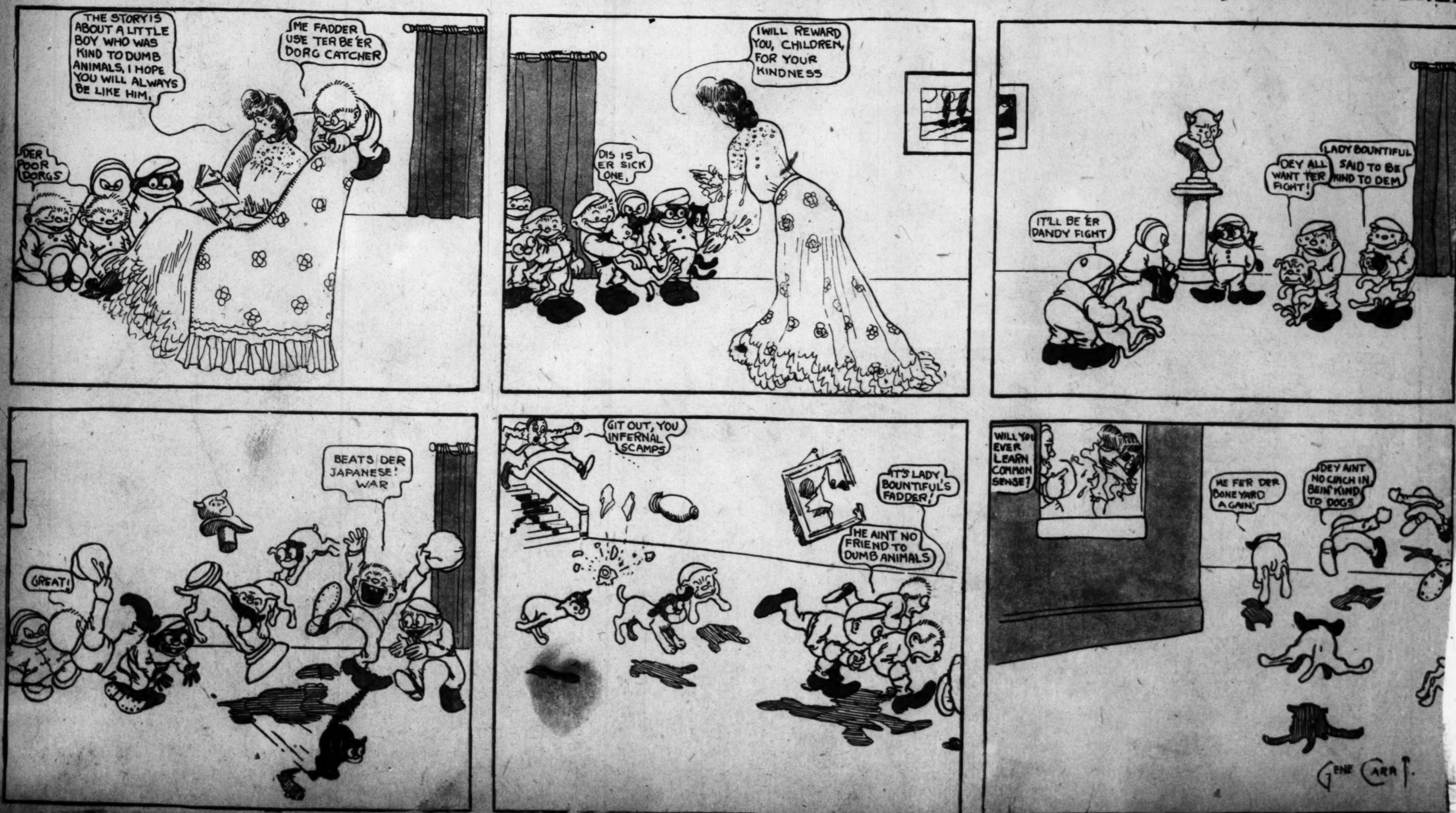
Mr. Buttin Won't Bother These Kids Again



DID PANHANDLE PETE GET THE BUTTERFLY? SURE!



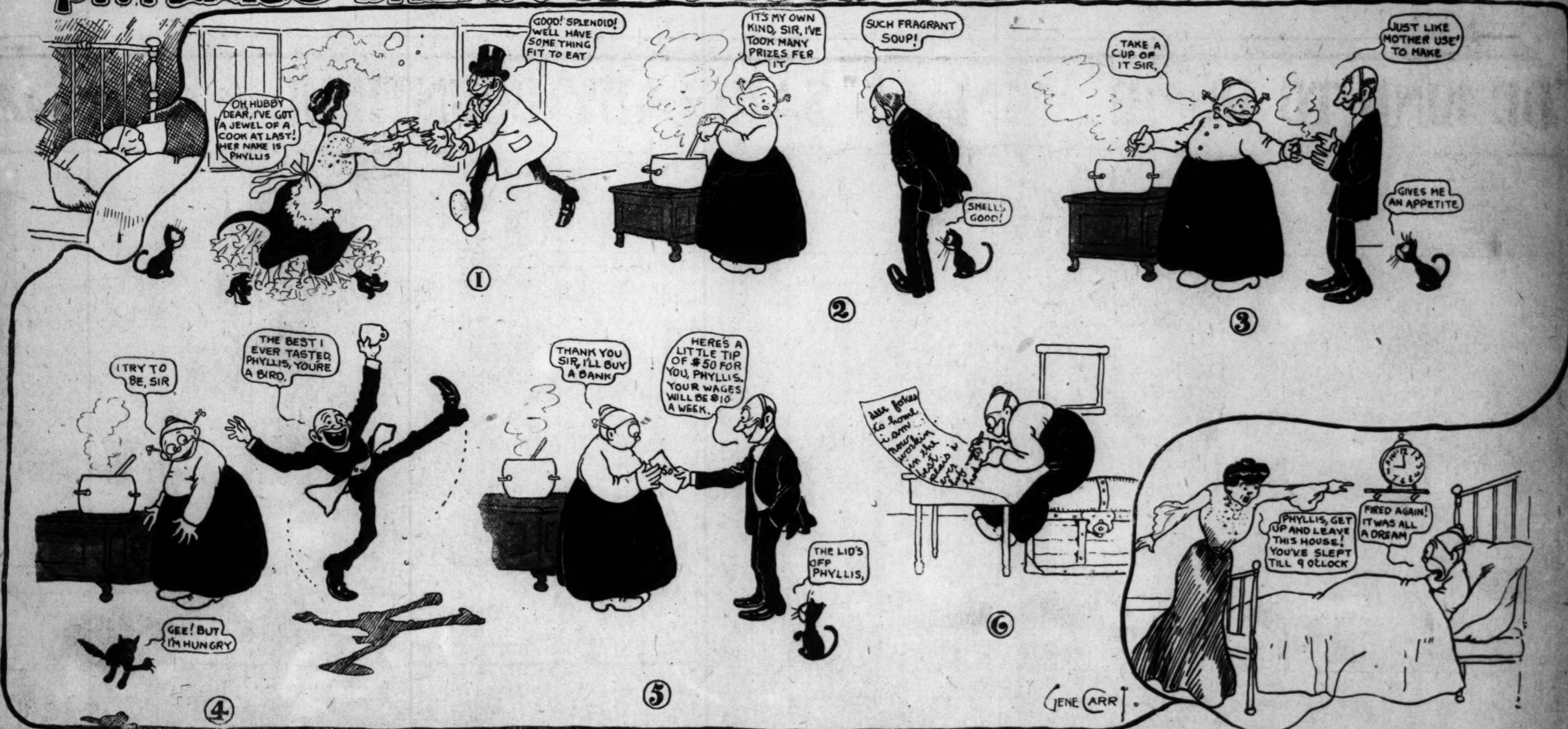
"BE KIND TO DUMB ANIMALS" SAID LADY BOUNTIFUL - by GENE CARP



THE NEWLYWEDS - THEY HANG HUBBY'S PICTURE.



PHYLLIS'S DREAM OF A GOOD JOB- BY GENE CARR.



AND, AFTER ALL, MR. FERGETIT FORGOT IT.



THE KID—MAMA WAS SURE HE HAD SWALLOWED A PENNY.



A NEW PICTURE PUZZLE.

1

2

3

4

5

6

DIRECTIONS FOR SOLVING THE PUZZLE.

Each picture in this series represents a vehicle used in riding. The first is SULKY. Study out the other five and write your solutions and an article on the sully (not more than twenty-five words) in the coupons provided for the purpose.

Send the coupons to the Puzzle Editor of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

ARTICLE ON SULKY.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

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6 _____

SOLUTION OF PICTURE PUZZLE.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

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Name _____

Address _____